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AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

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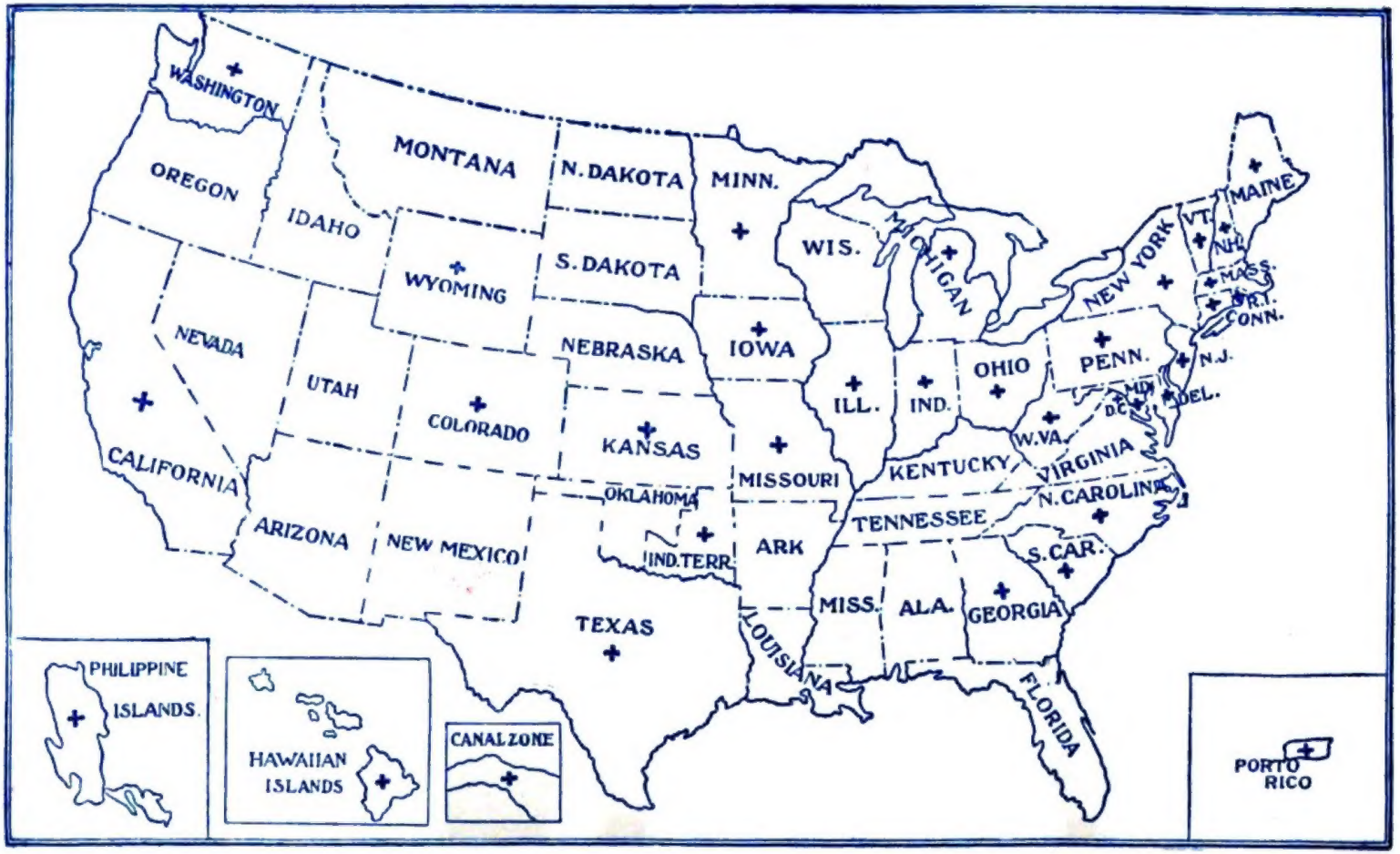

NOTE.—CROSSES INDICATE STATES AND POSSESSIONS IN WHICH BRANCH SOCIETIES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED.

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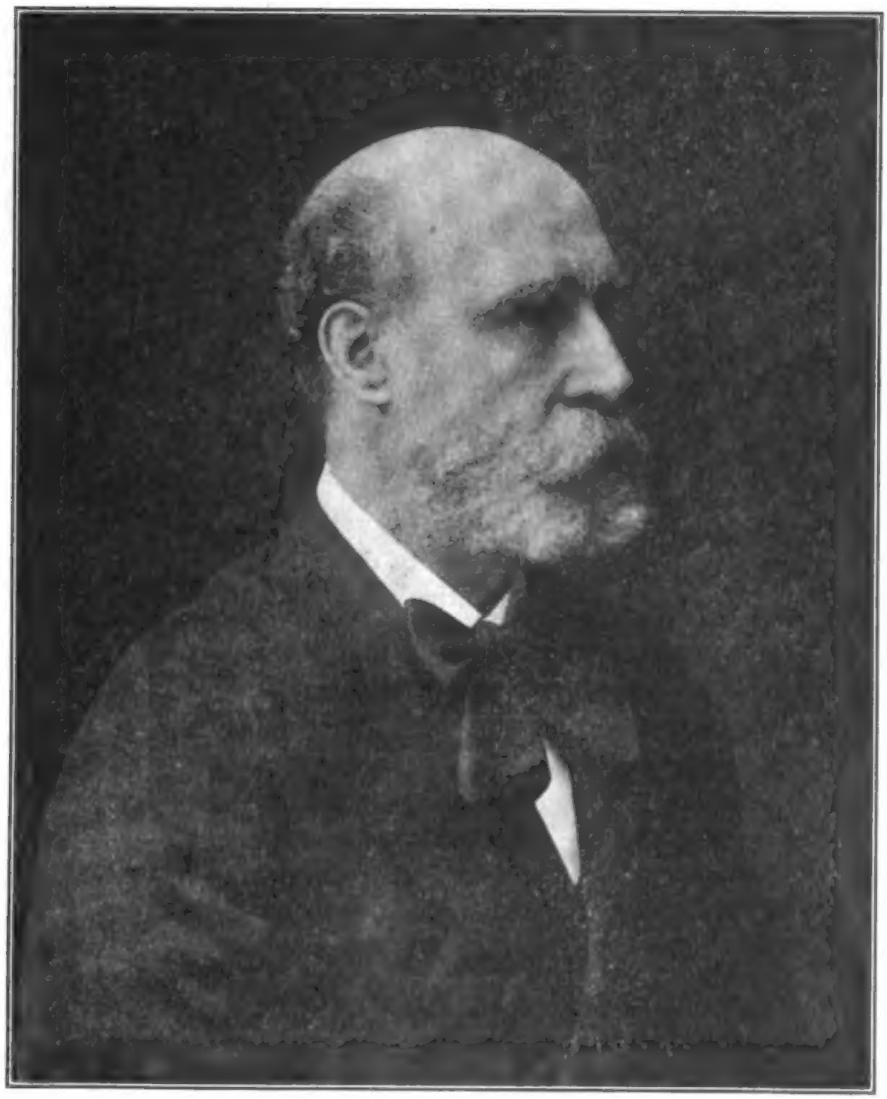

MARQUIS DE VOGUE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

PREFACE

OF first importance in this issue of the BULLETIN is the report of the New York committee's splendid work for the endowment fund. New York has raised, up to date, $313,000.00, with the promise of $100,000.00 more from Mr. J. P. Morgan when $400,000.00 is reached. President Taft believes the Red Cross endowment should be, at least, $2,000,000.00 in this country. The work will now be taken up in other localities. The American Red Cross desires to express, in the name of the American people, whose national organization it is, deep appreciation and gratitude both for the work of this committee and for the generous contributions to this permanent fund.

The serious floods along the valley of the Seine caused much suffering in Paris and its vicinity. The American Red Cross is glad to have been of some assistance in the relief work so ably and efficiently carried on by the French Red Cross. This society, during our war with Spain in 1898, sent contributions to the American Red Cross for the care of our sick and wounded soldiers.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST.

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Special attention is called to the excellent report of the work already accomplished by Dr. M. J. Shields in the First Aid department under Major Charles Lynch. The report is given in detail, showing how much has been accomplished in a short time and how broad is this field of work. This will be extended as fast as Red Cross finances permit, and it is hoped to report a most interesting new development in the July BULLETIN.

The report on the Christmas stamp sale is as yet incomplete, but that there has been realized a much larger sum for the anti-tuberculosis work than last year is undoubted.

The further appointment of State Boards has been somewhat delayed because of Mr. Bicknell's necessary absence at Cherry, but this work and the organizing of local chapters will be soon taken up vigorously.

The sure and steady growth of our American Red Cross is encouraging. With the help of each of its members and of others who are interested the Red Cross of this country will become one of the great factors not only for the mitigation of suffering in war and disaster, but in doing its large part in increasing the spirit of brotherly sympathy and goodwill so essential to the peace and welfare of all mankind.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ENDOWMENT FUND.

A report of the contributions so far made in New York to the Red Cross endowment fund (printed herewith) has been sent in by the New York sub-committee, consisting of Honorable Robert Bacon, Honorable Charles Hallam Keep, Honorable Lloyd C. Griscom, Mr. H. P. Davison and Mr. Felix Warburg.

The committee is ambitious to raise in New York State the full $400,000 necessary to secure the $100,000 promised by Mr. J. P. Morgan, and hope to be successful.

The great success resulting from the work and interest of this committee will not only be of great help to all the future humane and patriotic work of the American Red Cross, but it will be an inspiration to the rest of the country to do its share in the raising of this most important fund.

What President Taft wrote to the committee is proving true; the appeal has not been in vain:

"The standing of this remarkable organization throughout the world, its importance to our own country, and its beneficent influence for peace and good will in international relief work commend it to the public spirited men and women of the United States. I believe, gentlemen, you cannot appeal to them in vain to aid in providing the American Red Cross with an endowment fund of two million dollars, less than the funds of the societies of the other first powers, so that our national society may take its proper place in this great international institution."

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ENDOWMENT FUND.

(Reported March 4, 1910, by the New York Sub-Committee, Mr. H. P. Davison, Chairman.)

Contributors.	Amount.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	$50,000.00
Mrs. Russell Sage	50,000.00
Mr. D. O. Mills (bequest)	25,000.00
Mr. Jacob H. Schiff	25,000.00
Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge	25,000.00
Mr. Arthur Curtis James	25,000.00
Messrs. Guggenheim	20,000.00
Mr. E. C. Converse	10,000.00
Mr. William H. Moore	10,000.00
Mr. G. W. Perkins	10,000.00
Mr. D. G. Reid	10,000.00
Mr. Thomas F. Ryan	10,000.00
Mr. Felix M. Warburg	10,000.00
Mr. Henry Walters	10,000.00
Mr. E. S. Harkness	2,500.00
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	2,500.00
Mrs. Francis L. Hine	2,500.00
Mr. Otto H. Kahn	2,500.00

Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff	2,500.00
Mr. Paul M. Warburg	2,500.00
Honorable William A. Clark	2,000.00
Mr. Archer M. Huntington	2,000.00
Mr. Bernard M. Baruch	1,000.00
Mr. George Blumenthal	1,000.00
Mr. Henry A. Strong	1,000.00
Mr. William Saloman	1,000.00
Total	313,000.00
Mr. J. P. Morgan's conditional subscription	100,000.00
	$413,000.00

THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER.

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, AMERICAN RED CROSS.

FIVE years ago the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company opened a coal mine on the prairie near the northern edge of the great Illinois coal field. A spur of track connected the mine with the railroad at Ladd, three miles away, and a cluster of small cottages began to gather near the shaft. Thus the village of Cherry came into existence. The mine grew and had a good reputation among miners. It was well equipped, the coal was easily mined, there were few "shut downs." The coal produced was all taken by the railroad company for its own engines, and as the engines were busy all the year round the mine was not subject to the seasonal rush times and dull times which usually characterize coal mine operation. The Cherry mine, in short, was one of the best and its management was regarded as liberal and considerate.

In November, 1909, the mine was producing over 1,600 tons of coal daily, and about 600 men were employed. The village of Cherry had grown to a population of 2,000, entirely dependent upon the single great mine, whose huge steel tower, sprawling buildings, and mountain-like dump, lay along its northern edge.

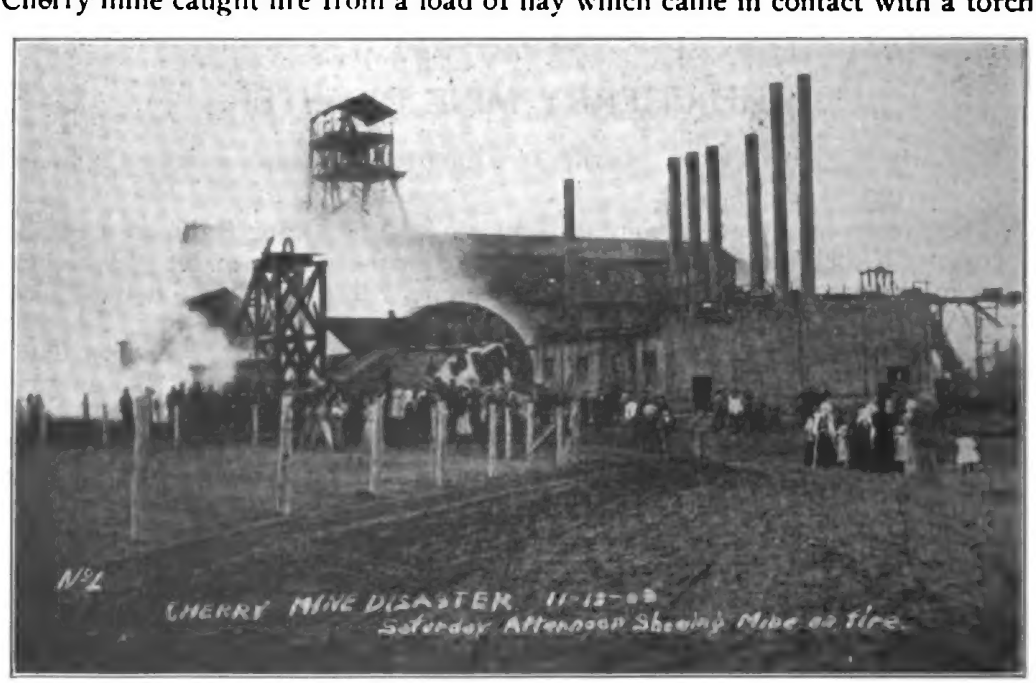
Cherry is a grimy, dirty, unkempt community. It lacks water and lights and drainage. Sidewalks are mostly cinder paths, the streets are the rich black prairie soil which becomes dust in summer and mud in winter. The population is chiefly of young and vigorous people. Nationalities represented are many. Italians and Slavonians are most numerous. Besides there are Americans, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Greeks, French, Belgians, Lithuanians, English and Scotch. Many are recently from the old country and ignorant of the English language. There is a small Roman Catholic church, and a single Protestant church, neither strong enough to support a resident pastor. A spacious and substantial public school building is a source of pride. On November 1, 1909, Cherry contained seventeen saloons, each paying an annual license fee of $500, and ten stores carrying on the usual trade in groceries, clothing, notions, etc.

Business was generally conducted on a credit basis. The miners received

their wages on the first and sixteenth of each month, and settled their bills at the stores in town immediately thereafter. The people are industrious, but as usual in mining towns, many spent their money as fast as it was earned, and in ways which did not make their homes attractive or give an impression of prosperity. A considerable percentage of the people, however, had purchased homes on a long time payment plan, and now have an equity in them. In sharp contrast to the general rule, there are some families who are thrifty and neat, and have tasteful and bright little homes. In its entirety, Cherry does not differ greatly in its physical and social conditions from the average small coal mining town of central Illinois. Some of its rawness and lack of comfort and attractiveness will disappear with time and the increase of revenue from taxation. It must not be forgotten that the town is only five years old, and could not be expected to have the permanent improvements and advantages of old and well-settled communities.

The Disaster.

At about one thirty o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, November 13, the Cherry mine caught fire from a load of hay which came in contact with a torch.



THE BURNING MINE.

The mine consists of two levels, or veins. One is at a depth of about 300 feet, the other about 500. Two shafts reach down to these levels. These shafts are about 210 feet apart. The hay was being taken to the 500-foot level for the mine mules. At the 300-foot level this hay had to be put on a small car and wheeled from one shaft to the other. As it was being trundled along by two men it caught fire. The flames spread to both shafts, eventually cutting off all possibility of escape, though not until between 200 and 300 men had reached the surface. Some magnificent examples of heroism were shown in warning and rescuing the miners. Eleven of the rescuers lost their own lives in trying to save others. Altogether 274 men died in the mine that day, substantially half the men of the entire community.

I shall not commit the folly of trying to describe the scenes of grief and horror which ensued. The usual and normal processes of the village life were forgotten. All the thought of all the people was instantly converted into the

emotions of hope and fear, as water dropped in molten metal turns instantly to steam. All the strength of the community was dedicated to efforts at rescue. Then came the suspense of waiting. In the gray of dawn women with babies in arms and other babies clinging to their skirts gathered in silent groups about the shaft. When darkness fell they melted away to their desolated homes. They scarcely ate, they neglected their children and themselves. Occasionally some overwrought watcher at the shaft would burst the bonds of frozen grief and shriek out her fears in wild, formless cries. But these incidents served only to accentuate the dumb, brooding, terrible silence of those who waited as the days dragged by.

On Saturday, November 20, exactly a week after the disaster, and after all mining experts gathered there had decided that no living man remained in the mine, a thing happened which had all the effect of a miracle. Twenty-one living men were discovered and brought forth. A great wave of new hope surged through the community. Men ran about the streets shouting the good news until they were ready to fall from exhaustion. A long row of blackened and distorted bodies which had been brought forth and laid on the ground to be identified was deserted and forgotten. But no more living men were found, and the tide of hope passed on, leaving despair the blacker after its passage. The fire in the mine increased in spite of heroic efforts to quench it and the mine began to choke up from the caving in of its passages. On Thanksgiving Day solid caps of concrete were laid upon the mouths of both shafts to smother the fire. Had any hope survived in any breast, this sealing of the mine extinguished its last spark.

Relief Measures and Methods.

Any great disaster instantly stirs the sympathy and awakens the generosity of the American people. One of the earliest impulses is to provide against suffering for the necessities of existence. When I reached Cherry, forty-eight hours after the mine accident, I found a local relief committee already formed, consisting of Charles L. Connolly, the mayor and banker of Cherry, James Hanney, local president of the United Mine Workers, Patrick Carr, a member of the State Board of Mine Workers, and W. W. Taylor, manager of the mine. To this committee, on November 16, were added Duncan McDonald, president of the United Mine Workers, of Illinois, Sherman C. Kingsley, superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, and myself, National Director of the American Red Cross. I was elected chairman of the committee, and Mr. Connolly, secretary and treasurer.

Immediate steps were taken to make a canvass of the village in order to ascertain which families had lost members in the mine. Local men familiar with the various languages used in Cherry were engaged for this service. A volunteer force was quickly formed to visit the homes day by day to ascertain whether need existed for food or fuel. This force was fairly representative of the non-sectarian methods of the Red Cross, which welcomes all good workers to its ranks. There were in the staff of visitors during the first week, five Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, three Salvation Army Officers, two deaconesses of the Methodist Church, one deaconess from the Congregational Church, and one Methodist preacher.

Seven trained nurses were sent to Cherry by the Chicago Tribune from the Visiting Nurses' Association of Chicago. These nurses were of the greatest service, responding to calls from whatever suorce and cooperating closely with the relief committee. Later, upon receipt of a statement of expenses incurred, the Red Cross refunded to the Visiting Nurses' Association the amount of the salaries and other expenses of the nurses and the cost of sup-

plies used. The Red Cross appreciates prompt and efficient assistance such as was rendered by the Chicago Visiting Nurses' Association.

After a week the usual work of the volunteers began to require their attention, and most of them were compelled to leave Cherry. As it became necessary to fill these vacancies, trained visitors were obtained through the Red Cross Institutional Member at Chicago—the United Charities—and the work of relief steadily assumed a more fixed and systematic character. A card record was made of all families requiring assistance. A relief station or store was opened, stocked at first with clothing and provisions hurried to Cherry by the Chicago Tribune and replenished from time to time by a great number of donations received from individuals and committees in many cities and towns. Two wagons were engaged to deliver supplies to the homes. The visitors would ascertain the needs and give written orders on the relief store for necessary food and clothing. The orders would be filled by the men in the store and delivered by the wagons.

It is the universal experience in any large emergency relief work that

CURIOUS CROWDS SWARMED INTO CHERRY.

conditions shift rapidly and contingencies necessitating quick changes in plans and methods are likely to occur at any time. The relief scheme must be simple and elastic. The goal always in plain view must be the restoration of normal living conditions as soon as possible, but there need be no rigid adherence to any particular route in traveling toward that goal. The Cherry Relief Committee made such changes from time to time as the conditions required. The relief store was closed and in its place orders were issued upon the local merchants. Still later checks were given payable in cash at the Cherry bank. Each of these methods was carefully safeguarded, and each was intended to be a step toward normal conditions of life.

Every disaster brings problems of relief peculiar to itself, a fact which the public is slow to comprehend. The dominating problem in Cherry was not of immediate, but of ultimate need. Under the system of wage payment in force in Illinois, the mine operators withhold two weeks' pay. Wages are paid on the first and sixteenth of each month. On the sixteenth, the pay is for the half month ending on the last day of the preceding month. The disaster in

Cherry occurred on Saturday, November 13. Tuesday, the 16th, three days later, was payday, the wages being for the last half of October. Again, December 1, was payday covering the work of the miners from November 1, to 13. Thus the families of the miners received substantially the same income from wages that they would have received had no accident occurred until December 16, which was the first payday missed. Wages paid November 16 amounted to $20,000, and on December 1, to $17,000. Besides this regular income, insurance carried by men killed in the mine began to come in before December 1. The United Mine Workers pay a death benefit of $150 on the death of a member. All the men killed at Cherry were members of the union. The total of these benefits to bereaved families in Cherry was about $41,000, and the payments began early in December. Inclusive of wages, death benefits, insurance and relief by the Cherry Relief Committee and other agencies, the people of Cherry recived more money between November 13 (the date of the disaster) and February 1, than they would have received if the operations of

ORPHANS OF THE DISASTER.

the mine had not been interrupted by accident. The withdrawal of credit by merchants, illness caused or precipitated by grief, excitement, and exposure, and the temporary inability of the people to attend to their own affairs, however, made relief giving necessary.

But the problem of the future for the widows and orphans of Cherry looms dark. About one hundred and eighty families lost their support through the disaster. In these families are twenty-four children, sixteen years of age or over, and 452 children under sixteen. There are few old people in Cherry. The men killed were nearly all in the prime of life. Families are generally small and children very young. Half the orphans of the disaster are under five. The problem then involves support for families in which the children will not be old enough to help as wageearners for several years. These children should not be separated from their mothers or from each other.

Relief contributions for Cherry were collected by several agencies. Chief of these were the Illinois Branch of the American Red Cross and the United

Mine Workers of Illinois. A third agency was the Cherry Relief Committee. A fund was also collected through the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, another by Bishop Dunne of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peoria, and others by fraternal orders, churches, newspapers, etc The Chicago Tribune fund was divided, the larger portion going to the Red Cross, a part to Bishop Dunne, and part was expended by the paper for supplies sent direct to Cherry. The Chicago News collected a fund which was all

WIDOWS WAITING AT THE MINE SHAFT AS THE DAYS DRAGGED BY.

turned over to the Red Cross while many papers in cities of Illinois and adjoining States received contributions which were forwarded to the Cherry Relief Committee.

In view of the temporary abundance of relief funds and supplies in Cherry and the certainty that a large amount of help for the widows and orphans would be necessary during an extended future period, it was decided that the funds received by the Red Cross and by the United Mine Workers should be

ROW OF MINERS' HOUSES IN CHERRY.

held in reserve until needed. In the meantime relief was supplied by the Cherry Relief Committee, assisted by trained agents provided by the Red Cross. Independent agencies, such as the churches, the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and others, supplemented the work of the committee.

In addition to the relief funds which came into the hands of the Red Cross and the United Mine Workers, certain other agencies have received considerable sums for the relief of Cherry, which have not yet been expended.

It is obvious that confusion would ensue, and that the best results would be lost should each of these agencies undertake to expend the funds in its hands without regard to the operations of the other agencies. With a view to securing efficiency in expenditure, the Red Cross has proposed a plan for the creation of a permanent relief commission which shall adopt a comprehensive plan for administering all the relief funds now held by the various agencies above mentioned. The commission, if the plan of the Red Cross is carried out, will be composed of representatives of the respective agencies now holding the different funds. This will assure the expenditure of all the funds through a single channel and in accordance with a single plan to be based upon the information which has been carefully collected.

The general approval with which the Red Cross suggestion has been received indicates that it will be adopted by all concerned and it is probable that before the April BULLETIN reaches its readers, the Cherry Permanent Relief Commission will be fully organized and hard at work upon its problem of disbursing its trust funds in the wisest and most effective manner possible. It is likely that much of the money will be paid out in the form of pensions, so adjusted as to enable the widowed mothers of Cherry to hold their little families together while the children are growing up to the age which will enable them to become wage earners. Many of these mothers are foreigners with little or no knowledge of the English language, and without experience in American customs or matters of business. It is believed that should the relief money, intended for these women and children, be paid to them all at once, much of it would soon be lost through unwise investments, improvident living expenditures or the influence of unscrupulous or selfish advisers, with the result that many families would become charges upon charity.

At this writing the exact amount of unexpended money which will be available for the permanent relief of the Cherry mine disaster sufferers is not known. The following table, however, gives the approximate totals now in the hands of the various agencies:

Board of Administration of Illinois (legislative appropriation)	$100,000
American Red Cross	85,000
United Mine Workers	70,000
Streator, Ill., Relief Committee	5,000
La Salle, Ill., Relief Committee	3,600
Peru, Ill., Relief Committee	4,300
Oglesby, Ill., Relief Committee	2,100
Mine Operators' Association of Illinois	5,000
Chicago Business Men's Committee (estimated)	10,000
Total	$285,000

If the plan proposed by the Red Cross for the administration of these funds is successfully carried out, it is believed a new era in the conduct of large emergency relief operations will result. The plan is designed to remedy the most serious deficiencies which have heretofore been regarded as regretable but inevitable accompaniments of extensive relief work of this character. The Cherry experiment will be observed with close interest by students of philanthropic movements and methods everywhere.

It would be most ungracious to close this account of the relief work at Cherry without particular mention of the participation of the United Charities of Chicago in its capacity of Institutional Member of the American Red Cross. In this we have an ideal example of exactly what the Red Cross contemplated in creating a class of membership into which it has invited a few of the strongest and most efficient associated charities of the country. The Red Cross

intended to provide a channel by which the high degree of skill in philanthropic work achieved by these efficient organizations may become available in the emergencies following great disasters, thus making this skill and training, in a sense, a national asset. The United Charities of Chicago was one of the first organizations invited into this national field by the Red Cross.

When the National Director of the Red Cross, hurrying from Washington, reached Cherry on the second day after the disaster he found Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, Superintendent of the United Charities, already on the ground,

TWO BRAVE OXYGEN HELMET MEN WHO EXPLORED THE GAS-FILLED MINE.

busily gathering necessary information preparatory to beginning the work of relief. Mr. Kingsley remained in Cherry until the care of the stunned and helpless people was well established. The United Charities then sent to Cherry Mr. James Mullenbach, its assistant superintendent, and Mrs. L. J. Collar, and Miss Helen Zegar, two of its trained visitors. This experienced group, calm, accustomed to caring for grief-stricken, excited, helpless people, accustomed to system and team work, to collecting and recording such facts as are necessary, to working early and late through long hours without rest, devoted wholly to the one single purpose, and not to be diverted or called

away by other interests or duties—this group has remained at Cherry right through the long and terrible winter, rendering services so varied, so complex, so valuable that it is not possible to weigh or measure them. The high sense of responsibility and the generous public spirit of the United Charities are no less notable than the personal devotion and efficiency of those who actually performed the work at Cherry. In this one example of the operation of the institutional membership feature of the Red Cross, the idea has been splendidly justified.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

DURING the latter part of January almost unprecedented rains and melting snows in France produced a serious flood along the valley of the Seine. A large part of Paris was flooded, multitudes of people were driven from their homes, the transportation service of the city was interrupted, the water and sewerage systems badly injured, and many industries forced to cease, so that thousands of men and women wage-earners were thrown out of employment. Numerous streets of the city were turned into small rivers, and the boats which took the place of wagons and motors gave the scene an almost Venetian aspect. In the thickly populated and low-lying valley of the Seine outside of Paris the distress was, if anything, still greater. From the roofs of their little farm houses, where they had sought refuge, hundreds of persons were rescued. Much live stock was lost, and many of the small truck gardens upon whose produce the frugal French families depended for their living were seriously damaged.

On January 27th the President of the United States, who is also president of the American Red Cross, sent the following cablegram to the President of the French Republic:

"HIS EXCELLENCY CLEMENT-ARMAND FALLIERES,
"President of the French Republic, Paris.

"Is there any manner in which, through the National Red Cross or otherwise, appropriate expression could be made of the sympathetic distress with which the people and Government of the United States learn of the reported calamities which floods are causing your beautiful and historic capital, as well as in the provinces of France. Meanwhile, I offer you the sincerest sympathy and the most ardent wishes that the cause of these disasters may soon abate.

"WM. H. TAFT."

President Fallieres replied:

"PARIS, January 28, 1910.

"HIS EXCELLENCY MR. TAFT,
"President of the United States, Washington.

"The sympathy expressed by Your Excellency, both in your own name and in that of the American people, in the grievous circumstances we are undergoing profoundly moves us. From the heart I thank you. Your Ambassador came to announce the generous intentions of the American colony of Paris, and received the assurance of the gratitude with which we shall receive through him the subscriptions of all Americans for the sufferers.

"A. FALLIERES."

The State Department also inquired of Mr. Robert Bacon, the American Ambassador at Paris, if contributions for the relief of the sufferers would be acceptable. Upon receipt of a reply from Mr. Bacon stating:

"Before receipt of yours, January 27, 2 p. m., I succeeded with much difficulty this morning calling Foreign Office, which practically evacuated on account of flood. Expressed deep sympathy of United States Government and people for dreadful calamities caused by flood, and asked if perfectly agreeable to French Government to receive contributions in aid of sufferers from American citizens, from whom I have received many offers by cable—New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. Was assured such funds would be gratefully received, and should be transmitted through embassy to French Government. American Chamber of Commerce receiving subscriptions, already

COURS LA REINE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE PLACE DE L'ALMA. TERRACE AND GARDEN OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE. (JANUARY 30, 1910.)

over one hundred and fifty thousand francs, including hundred thousand from J. P. Morgan & Company, New York. Cannot learn any Americans suffered, although some, including myself, have last night been obliged to move because of water in cellars and kitchens backing up from sewers and drains.

"BACON."

the Red Cross chapters were notified to issue appeals for this relief work.

The statement given at the end of this report shows the amount received and forwarded up to March 1st. After having raised over ninety thousand dollars for the Cherry mine disaster, Illinois' generous contribution to the Paris flood relief is heartily to be commended. In both cases Governor Deneen

issued a State appeal for funds. It is greatly to be regretted that in many cases funds have been raised by special committees, by cities, chambers of commerce, newspapers, or sent by individuals, of which no record has been kept. Some of these funds have been sent through the American Ambassador in Paris, some through the French Ambassador in Washington, some through the French consuls, and some through the French newspapers published in this country. We can have therefore no accurate information as to what the people of the United States contributed. If given through our American Red Cross, a permanent record is kept of all such contributions, which are forwarded by the State Department through the American Ambassador, Minister, or consular agent at the scene of disaster, by whom a report of the administration of such funds is made to the State Department for the Red Cross.

PLACD DE L'ALMA AND AVENUE MONTAIGNE (LEFT), RUE JEAN GOUJON (CENTER), AND COURS LA REINE (RIGHT). (JANUARY 30, 1910).

Any city, chamber of commerce, special committee, newspaper, or individual may send contributions through the Red Cross to be forwarded as special contributions from such city, chamber of commerce, committee, newspaper, or individual, and if so desired, may designate the particular committee or association for the administration of such gift or the special purpose for which it is desired the contribution be expended. The American Red Cross receives through the Department of State accurate information of conditions at the scene of disaster which is not available to the general public and may be of a confidential nature. Such information, as well as the experience attained by an organization which for a number of years has been occupied with both national and international relief after disaster, renders it the most suitable, efficient, and reliable channel through which all such contributions can pass or be administered.

As Mr. Bacon cabled to the State Department that the French Red Cross was well organized, responsible, and efficient, the American Red Cross requested that the funds it forwarded be given to its sister society for administration. We are privileged in being able to print a portion of a personal letter written by the Marquis de Vogue to a member of his family now in the United States, and there is also published a translation from the "Gaulois" telling of some of the splendid work done by the French Red Cross. This society has three great branches—one for the aid of the military sick and wounded, the Association of French Women, and the Union of the Women of France.

Our American Red Cross congratulates its sister society in France on its most effective work in mitigating the sufferings of the victims of the flood

PONT PASSY, AVENUE D'AUTIN (JANUARY 30, 1910.)

and the good example it has set to other societies by its prompt and systematic work.

In a personal letter from Mr. Bacon, our Ambassador at Paris, he says:

"You will be glad to know that the cooperation of the American Red Cross has been particularly well received in Paris and devoted to what appears to be the most systematic and effective part of the relief work. I have been much impressed by the organization and work of the 'Secours aux Blesses' (branch of the French Red Cross), of which you undoubtedly are fully informed."

* * * * * * * * *

"It seems so natural to be working for the good old Red Cross that I have had the greatest possible interest, and it is most gratifying to feel that the relief

has been well administered through that responsible and effective organization."

* * * * * * * * *

"The photographs illustrating this article were taken and kindly presented to the American Red Cross by Mr. Augustus Biesel, of the American Embassy at Paris. Mr. Biesel took part in Red Cross work during the Franco-Prussian War, having been attached to the Ambulance Corps."—Editor.

Extract from a letter received at American Red Cross Headquarters:

Paris, January 30th.

"I suppose you will not be sorry to have news of us, so I write you in haste from * * * house, where I took refuge three days since. Louis and Louise are at their aunt's. The children were in the Rue de la Ville

AVENUE MONTAIGNE AND RUE FRANCOIS 1ER (JANUARY 30, 1910.)

l'Eveque. They could not remain there, as the water invaded the basement and put out kitchen fires. All were sent to * * *, near Compiegne. They will wait there until Paris regains its normal life, which will not be very soon. You cannot imagine the extent of this catastrophe! It reminds me of the inundation of the Loire, with this difference. The basin of the Seine is more thickly settled, and the suburbs of Paris constitute the densest part of the French population. Thousands of human beings are without shelter, and up to yesterday the weather was frightful: snow, rain, and tempest all united to increase the suffering and give a tone of lugubrious horror to the scene. We have watched with anguish the rising of the waters about us since their increase with dreadful regularity, flooding first the station, then the tracks, the street, the quai, filling out cellars, then the basement and the courtyard,

driving us out of each subsequent refuge. When my kitchen was flooded we used yours. We communicated by way of the hall, when yours in turn was flooded, the gas cut off, the water contaminated, communication with the outside world endangered, there was nothing to do but go away. The children of * * * had the grippe. It was impossible to expose them to a diet of canned food warmed up before the hearth. Moving out began, lamentable and picturesque. A ladder was stretched from * * * dining room to the garden gate. Against the outside of the gate on the sidewalk was placed a wheelbarrow. Over this improvised bridge the escape was made. The children had gone the day before in the carriage of the Prince, the horses walking through the water; the automobiles could not approach; they were waiting on the highest level of the quai. * * * left last by the ladder and went to Besancon; then the ladder was withdrawn. Michel, Leontine,

AVENUE MONTAIGNE. (JANUARY 30, 1910.)

Baptiste, and the two kitchen maids remained imprisoned to guard the house. Provisions had been brought in, and they cooked some kind of meals on an oil stove. I went to the draw bridge this morning to see them, and was assisted at the crossing of the bridge by Leontine on her return from mass. A detachment of sailors from Cherbourg was stationed on the highest grade of the street and ferried passengers in boats the whole length of the Rue Fabert. The water was subsiding slightly, and traffic being allowed over the Alexandre bridge, I was able to go as far as the corner of the house in the automobile. * * * and * * * are in a hotel at the Morboeuf quarter. The Rue de Lille is still more impassable than the Rue Coillon; * * * and * * * also had to leave the Avenue Montaigne, which is caving in; they are in a

neighboring hotel. You will see by the papers that the Red Cross leads the relief work and has the sympathy and confidence of the public. Money, provisions, help are pouring in on us. It is a comforting spectacle, and one which affords me great pleasure in the midst of the general distress. Our ladies are admirable. My two boys do themselves and me great credit. * * * went to Choicy-le-Roi with three ladies. They established a dormitory and kitchen in a large school house, relieved hundreds of unfortunates, and wanted to engage a local cook. Mlle. de C. and her companions would not hear of it. They did the cooking themselves, blessed by the populace, who surrounded them with sympathy and respect.

"As to * * *, he undertook the transportation service with system and authority. Thanks to his connection with the automobile world, he organized a real army of vehicles, big and little carts, carriages, etc. All day

RUE CLEMENT MAROT AND AVENUE MONTAIGNE. A SUNDAY MORNING CALL.
(JANUARY 30, 1910.)

long there was ceaseless coming and going between the Rue de Matignon and the relief stations of the suburbs. Provisions, clothing, beds, blankets are being sent off in large quantities. Every vehicle flies the little white pennant with the Red Cross; it flutters across all the streets of the capital; symbol of charity and hope and every barrier opens before it. Every morning motor cars with the pennant carry our ladies with the Red Cross on their breasts to the Central Market, and they ask for contributions, and everybody is eager to give; vegetables, fish, meats pile up in their baskets; 'the dames de la Halle' (the market women) vie with each other in generosity; their president is a member of one of our committees. The wholesale dealers in blankets and clothing give us the most extraordinary rebates; it is one splendid impulse

of compassionate relief work. The authorities are giving us all the desirable aid. They have placed at our disposal all the disestablished convents and the unoccupied space of the 'Invalides.' Much good is being accomplished; nevertheless what a terrible contrast exists between the extent of the distress and the means of relief! And what will it be tomorrow? When the waters will have subsided, when the impulse to help will be cooled, thousands of unfortunates will find their homes ruined, their furniture destroyed, their gardens washed out, and their means of existence swept away. Charity can help for a time the interest that is cut off, but it cannot replace the lost capital."

LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS DE VOGUE, PRESIDENT OF THE RED CROSS, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SYNDICATE OF THE PARISIAN PRESS.

"MR. PRESIDENT: I have been informed of the proposition you have made to confide to our society the distribution of a part of the funds of the national subscriptions opened for the aid of the victims of the flood.

VIEW OF THE SEINE (EVENING). ONE OF THE LANDINGS OF THE "PENNY BOATS." VIEW TAKEN FROM AUTEUIL. (JANUARY 30, 1910.)

"I am much touched by this fresh proof of the confidence reposed in us by the syndicate of the Parisian press. We gratefully remember the iniative taken by them at the time of the Sicilian earthquake disaster. We do not forget that to them we owe the great satisfaction of having been the instrument of French charity in relieving foreign distress. Our gratitude will be still greater if they give us the means to aid in a still greater degree the suffering of our own people, and if they permit us to combine with them in even a more efficacious manner in the great patriotic movement which has been instigated by the spectacle of heart breaking distress and suffering about us.

"We had already set to work with the assistance of generous friends. More than 50,000 francs have been sent to us, with which we have already established at Levallois-Perret, Puteaux, Auteuil, Boulogne, Maisons-Alford, Javel, soup at Levallois-Perret, Puteaux, Auteuil, Bologne, Maisons-Alford, without food and shelter, giving them together with food and clothing the help of the graceful sympathy and brotherly aid.

"Tomorrow at Choisy-le-Roi, that field of desolation, a soup kitchen will be started and sleeping accommodations for 400 homeless will be secured. Shelters will also be opened tomorrow at Menilmontant, Avenue d'Italie, and Avenue d'Orleans.

"In the provinces, following our telegraphic instructions, the presidents of our local committees have placed at the disposal of the authorities all their supplies and the available personnel.

"You see, Mr. President, the Red Cross has not remained inactive, and is in a position to apply the funds entrusted to it with method and to the greatest advantage. How much more effective its action could be if it could rely on your co-operation. I know that your generous appeal will be heard; it is sure that French hearts will be open to the recital that you will make of the frightful misery which surrounds us, and that large sums, even though insufficient, will be sent to you.

"Whatever part you confide to the Red Cross will be applied immediately, and we hope with the most beneficial results.

"Receive, Mr. President, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

"MARQUIS DE VOGUE."

A GLIMPSE OF THE RED CROSS STATIONS FOR THE PARIS FLOOD RELIEF.

FROM THE "GAULOIS."

(Translated by Miss Mary Williams.)

Thanks to the kindness of the Vicomte de Nantois, the devoted Secretary General of the Red Cross Society, I was able yesterday to visit most of the relief stations established in the most afflicted quarters of the city to see with what intelligent methods the Red Cross is aiding the distressed people. It is not enough to collect funds; the money must be well applied; misery must be relieved; imposture must be detected; reticent cases must be hunted out; the most urgent helped intelligently and at once. The generous readers of this paper will be glad to have us tell them with what active intelligence the money which they are pouring in for the Parisian population in distress is being distributed.

The Red Cross zone of action, which extends over all the wards or quarters of the city that are flooded, is divided into seven sections, containing each on an average eight relief stations. Every morning at daybreak young men called staff aides, among whom are the Duke of Elchingen, Count Mora, M. Weisweiller, Count Terray, M. de Courcy, Mr. A. Singer, visit the stations of each section and inquire of the ladies in charge the requirements of each post for food and clothing. Between 9 and 10 o'clock they must all be back at headquarters, Rue de Matignon, where they made their reports to M. de Nantois and receive in exchange the requisitions made. Armed with these, they proceed to the general depot, which has been established in the hotel of the Duchess of Camastra. There motor delivery wagons are waiting, assigned one to each section, which are immediately loaded with the articles called for. Before noon they start out distributing each to the stations of

their section food, blankets, clothing, etc. But, you will ask, how are the supplies collected at the central depot? A very simple matter—by the care and work of M. de Kergalay, the prudent and economical dispenser of the money of the poor, who goes every morning to the great Central Market to lay in stores; by the help of the ladies of the Red Cross, who go through the great shops and give infinitely more thought to the purchases than they usually do to their personal shopping. No waste; order and economy everywhere! It is really a perfect system, and we hope that the good intentions of the authorities will profit by this much needed object lesson, which will teach them the way to dispense with onerous intermediaries. So much for the administration of the work. Now for the results: The first station visited was that of Ivry. It is not necessary to state that this is one of the worst flooded districts—the Seine has invaded streets and homes for a distance of two kilometers. I will spare you picturesque descriptions of this industrial suburb, populated by the working class, today without work or bread. The aspect of the main road did not recall memories of Holland, nor did the narrow flooded streets make me think of Venice. I am more devoted to people than to things, and must beware of facile literary reminiscences. All those discouraged people with idle arms and weary hearts in the morning fog pacing up and down the dry parts of their street, many of which are barred off by a cordon of soldiers, the boys chatting with the troops, the small children dragging along in clogs (sabots) behind their mothers, who are striving to find a pittance of cheap food—all this made me think more of the sadness of the beginning of a strike than of the poetic melancholy of the North or the South.

The Red Cross station at Ivry is established in the school. The first room I entered was a hospital, where under the direction of a doctor, women were busy binding up the wounds of the "ladies and daughters of the people"—running sores of unhealthy children and open wounds of men accustomed to heavy work. This is relief which the clever graduates of the Red Cross are particularly fitted to render, and I saw there many faces which I had seen bent over suffering soldiers at Casablanca. I have mentioned this hospital because I there witnessed a spectacle which pleased me above all others.

During our visit an official delegation arrived, headed by an alderman whose political opinions could not have the least analogy with those of the people for whose effort he had come to render thanks. There was also a teacher, a man of dignified bearing—alderman, official, savant, and socialist—all found something to say of gratitude to the class representing political unity and expressed themselves charmingly, as if the great misfortune brought all parties together in a common cause. Women of the world, women of the people, teacher and priest, workmen and soldiers, all here at Ivry, were Frenchmen and friends, watching the young women care for the children.

We next visited the kitchen, where 800 rations were being prepared—soup, meat, cheese and wine. Eight hundred unfortunates in this one station found, thanks to the Red Cross, help against famine. As I complimented the lady in charge on this fact, she replied: The most satisfactory point of all to us is the quickness with which the system is running, thanks to the goodwill of all concerned. In six hours the mobilization was completed and every one at his post. Rapidity of action is the success of warfare. Misfortune must be taken by surprise as well as the enemy's outposts! The Red Cross is nothing if not military.

Not wishing to become emotional, I will not say anything about the aspect of the dormitories, where entire families were awaiting in the stifling atmosphere of red hot stoves the moment when the pitiless disaster would give back to them their crumbling and muddy houses. First of all they must be

fed—afterwards, we will see, I was told, and the manner in which afterwards was pronounced sounded full of anxiety for the future. Money, more money, must be forthcoming.

During the day Mr. J. Fould showed me over the relief stations at Asuieres, Colombes, Gennevilliers, Auteuil, Passy and Grenelle. The same remarks apply everywhere—why repeat them. Everywhere the same noble endeavor to relieve. At Gennevilliers we saw a rich woman of the world peeling potatoes and preparing vegetables with as much industry as a common corporal. At Baulainvilliers another lady was trying to produce cleanliness and order among the wretched surroundings. In the Rue Boilleau another was inspecting straw mattresses with as much care as she would have given to the cradle in her own home. Another was attending to the wants of rough men, whose ordinary brutality was captured by the sisterly and sincere compassion shown to them. In the Rue des Saints Peres others, led by the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, presided at real family meals, where the words of sympathy were sweet and full of compassion. I mention all this without emotion, because it was all done as a duty and real duty does not desire praise—only there are many ways of doing one's duty—one can help his neighbor with an arrogant indifference which masks the kindness done and seems to demand gratitude as a real debt, or with a pitying condescension which wounds the poverty helped by wealth, or with the air of men of the world who seem to wish to condone their superior fortune as one expiates a sin; there is also the sincere and natural manner, the kind that shares the sorrow it is endeavoring to alleviate. This is the right way, and the way of the Red Cross.

I need only furnish this proof—all the transportation and distribution of supplies is accomplished, because of the distance between the stations, by motors —not by taxicabs, but by the private cars of the luxurious, highly varnished and silent type, belonging to the members of the Red Cross. This kind of vehicle is not exactly popular in the working districts, and I confess I expected in front of each station to hear inoffensive jibes at least, from the crowd, but no such thing occurred. Parisian good nature is as subtle as it is just, and quickly recognized that the motors were merely weapons, quick and useful, mobilized for the war against the floods and the misery, and the people made way for the passing motors carrying the white flag with the Red Cross just as the flag of a cruiser is saluted. Nobody is jealous of a ship of war.

Contributions (by States) to the Paris Flood Relief Fund.

March 10, 1910.

California	$1,894.90
Colorado	10.00
Connecticut	1,043.02
District of Columbia	278..00
Florida	5.00
Illinois	19,334.06
Indiana	68.00
Iowa	10.00
Kansas	16.00
Maine	12.00
Maryland	2,059.45
Massachusetts	477.50
Michigan	5.65
Missouri	32.00
Nebraska	35.00

New Hampshire	1.00
New Jersey	55.00
New York	9,942.00
Ohio	2,031.10
Pennsylvania	5,823.00
Rhode Island	630.50
South Carolina	100.00
Texas	1.00
Virginia	11.00
Washington	5.00
West Virginia	15.00
Wisconsin	2.00
Unlocated (anonymous)	2.00
Total	43,899.18

NOTE.—Of the above amount $43,000.00 has been transmitted through the Department of State to the American ambassador at Paris to be applied by the French Red Cross Society in the relief of the flood sufferers.

Subscriptions to the Paris Flood Relief Fund, reported by Red Cross Chapters and Boards.

NOTE.—Other lists were received too late for publication in this number of the BULLETIN.

Subscriptions received by the National Office were acknowledged direct to the donors.

Received by the Illinois State Board.

Louis A. Seeberger & Co., $25.00; Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co., $25.00; Vincent de Messimy, $10.00; Jeanne McLaughlin, $10.00; From Friends, $3.00; R. M. Springer, $2.00; Joseph Valdor, $6.00; Sympathizer, $1.00; Collections made by Fred Piatt, New Douglas, Ill., $1.75; Mrs. Frank J. Meller, Galina, Ill., $1.00; Irene and Henrietta Doob, LaSalle, Ill., $1.60; T. Cecelia Chest, 11 cents; Bennie McCanna, 25 cents; Lawrence McCanna, 25 cents; Harry McCanna, 25 cents; G. S. Aurora, 10 cents; Madeline, 9 cents; Marcel, 8 cents; Alice, 7 cents; Paul, 7 cents; Helen, 5 cents; Ernest, 4 cents; Ruth Christopher, 10 cents; A Friend, $1.00; Adolph Kries, $10.00; Geo. H. Webster, 205 LaSalle street, $25.00; Mrs. Clara C. Griswold, Evanston, Ill., $5.00; Wm. H. Pratt, Illinois Steel Company, $5.00; Board of Trade, Chicago, $2,180.00; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, $250.00; Butler Brothers, Chicago, $250.00; A Friend, $5.00; Brewers Exchange, $1,000.00; Otto Baer, $100.00; Baron de St. Laurent, $50.00; W. Mobard, $20.00; Bentley Masslich, $2.00; C. Laurette, $100.00; Chas. Lautz, $5.00; Widow's Mite, $1.00; Annie L. Kelley, $5.00; R. E. Ismond, $5.00; H. E. Hogel, $5.00; H. H. Windsor, $5.00; Jules Crest, $5.00; C. L. Benson, $10.00; Henri L. Courterou, $10.00; Wilson Brothers, $100.00; American Radiator Co., $500.00; Margaret Potter Block, $100.00; R. T. Crane, Jr., $1,000.00; Hobart C. C. Taylor, $300.00; John J. Mitchell, $500.00; Leland Fraudele, 25 cents; David Fraudele, 15 cents; Miriam Fraudele, 10 cents; A. H. Parks, $25.00; Geo. N. Willard, $1.00; Guilford S. Wood, $25.00; L. Cuneo, $10.00; Geo. F. Roberts, $300.00; John A. Lynch, $100.00; F. H. Rawson, $100.00; E. G. Foreman, $50.00; J. B. Forgan, $500.00; Albert W. Harris, $100.00; Orson Smith, $500.00; Ernest

Hamill, $500.00; Wm. A. Tilden, $100.00; Byron L. Smith, $100.00; Chas. G. Dawes, $100.00; L. A. Goddard, $100.00; Sam'l E. Bliss, $50.00; Swift & Company, $500.00; John V. Clark, $100.00; Samuel Insull, $250.00; Frank G. Logan, $250.00; Roger C. Sullivan, $250.00; J. T. Harahan, $25.00; Farwell Trust Co., $50.00; Lambert Tree, $50.00; Robert H. Law, $100.00; Walter R. Kirk, $10.00; Russell, Brewster & Co., $50.00; Babcock, Rushton & Co., $50.00; S. B. Chapin & Co., $50.00; Alfred L. Baker & Co., $50.00; King Farnum & Co., $50.00; Benj. R. Cahn, $25.00; A. O. Slaughter & Co., $50.00; John H. Wienn & Co., $50.00; A. D. Nast & Co., $25.00; Von Frantzius & Co., $25.00; John V. Farwell Co., $100.00; Morris & Company, $500.00; Joseph T. Ryerson & Son., $100.00; Henri DeClerque, 1303 Judson Ave., Evanston, $5.00; John Hitt, Office Coll. Customs, $5.00; Charles H. Wacker, $100.00; Ira M. Cabe, 100 Washington Street, $300.00; Henry L. Hertz and office, Internal Rev. Coll., $18.00; Elias Calbert, $10.00; Cudahy Packing Company, $1,000.00; B. E. Sunny, $100.00; Employes Globe Coal Co., $4.50; Chicago City Bank, $50.00; C. Bergman, $5.00; George W. Reynolds, $100.00; Charles A. Chapin, $50.00; L. C. Rose, $100.00; George Schall, $5.00; John B. Schmitt, 25 cents; Charles E. Tiede, $5.00; M. Weisenfluh, $5.00; Cash, $50.00; James Deering, International Har. Co., $250.00; Robert T. Lincoln, 60 Lake Shore Drive, $250.00; William Burry, 184 LaSalle street, $100.00; J. S. Runnells, Pullman Company, $100.00; Alexander Busch, 1721 Milwaukee avenue, $5.00; W. B. Topliff, 1819 Hinman avenue, $5.00; F. A. Childs, 1252 North State street, $5.00; Mrs. Roy McWilliams, 2131 Calumet avenue, $10.00; Paul Polulorum, 1427 Park street, $25.00; Jay Morton, 717 Railway Exchange, $250.00; Mabel Eleanor Dick, Lake Forest, Ill., $50.00; Spaulding & Company, Jackson and State street, $200.00; T. J. Lefens and W. C. Seipp, Chicago, $100.00; Cash, $2.00; L. Wm. Kroh, Hegewisch, Ill., $1.00; Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, 203 Michigan avenue, $200.00; Cyrus H. McCormick, $1,000.00; Chicago Daily News, $500.00; Sears, Roebuck & Company, $500.00; Armour & Company, $1,000.00; Marshall Field & Company, $500.00; Montgomery Ward & Company $250.00; Andrew J. Graham, $100.00.

Received by the Maryland Red Cross Branch.

Hutzler Bros., $100.00; Cash, $1.00; Kathleen B. Davis, $25.00; Cash, $25.00; Wm. C. Pennington, $15.00; Mrs. E. R. Murdoch, $2.00; Dr. D. E. Onnen, $1.00; Frank H. Shallus, $5.00; Chas. H. Abhau, $5.00; Mrs. Uriah A. Pollack, $2.00; J. M. Lawford, $5.00; Mrs. King, $5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, $50.00; Mrs. Nelson Perin, $50.00; Mrs. A. Friedenwald, $5.00; Messrs. Newcomer & Company, $500.00; Jas. R. Wheeler, $10.00; Miss Elizabeth Gilman, $5.00; Julia E. Bartlett, $20.00; Dr. Harry Friedenwald, $5.00; Miss Lida Carte, $1.00; Mrs. Alan Cole, $5.00; Cash, $3.00; Helen Skipwith Wilmer, $10.00; J. Henry Baker, $1.00; Mrs. J. M. Hood, Jr., $5.00; Cash, $1.00; Cash, $25.00; Mrs. J. Estelle M. Lindsay and daughter, $5.00; Rev. C. S. Arnett, $3.00; Wm. Schouler, $3.00; Miss Isabel G. Bowdoin, $5.00; W. G. Bowdoin, Jr., $25.00; M. S. Levy & Sons, $25.00; Rev. J. S. Keiffer, $1.00; Miss Nannie B. Tice, $1.00; Leslie C. Beard, $1.00; Geo. W. Ewing, $10.00; Dr. Levin West, $1.00; Geo. M. Seipple, $1.00; Miles White, Jr., $100.00; Amelia H. Birnie, $1.00; Mrs. H. N. Poor, $5.00; M. L. C., $2.00; Edgar Allan Poe, $10.00; Miss Holt & Mrs. Mortimer, $5.00; Jno. Turnbull, Jr., $20.00; Archie C. Murray, $2.00; The Misses Bainbridge, $2.00; Charles Butler, $30.00; Ed Reese & Son, $10.00; C. M. Brown, $20.00; Admiral Yates Stirling, $3.00; Judge Thos. J. Morris, $10.00; Mrs. Thos. J. Morris, $5.00; D. A. Stickell, $5.00; Miss E. Brent Kemp, $2.00; Mrs. R. P. Whittington, $10.00; Miss Ann Cushing, $2.00; H. C. Kirk, $25.00; Mrs. F. D. Jackson, $1.00; Mrs. Joshua C. Jones, $25.00; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Thomas, $7.00;

Col. Buchanan Schley, $10.00; C. DeLacey Evans, $5.00; Cash, $5.00; H. Crawford Black, $50.00; Thos. T. Tabb, $2.50; Jane Friedenwald, $15.00; Mary A. Townsend, $3.00; Citizens of Frederick, Md., forwarded by Mr. H. D. Baker, $175.00; Cash, $50.00; Cash, $50.00; Ida B. Koontz, $6.00; Wm. Cunningham, $5.00; W. B. VanVorst, $5.00; Harry P. Huse, $2.00; Rev. D. A. Ortman, $1.00; Eutaw Place Temple Sunday School, $25.00; Mary W. K. Miller, $15.10; Jas. H. Dodd, $2.00; Through Baltimore "American," $123.20; J. Bannister Hall, Jr., $10.00; Throught Baltimore "Evening News," $47.85; Miss Wayland, 50 cents; Throught Baltimore "Sun," $45.00; Harlem Park Methodist Episcopal Church, raised by musical enteratinment, Mr. A. L. Jones, director, chorus of forty voices, $134.50; Temple Oheb Salem (left by Mr. Louis N. Adler), $94.42; A Friend, $1.00; J. P., $5.00; Mr. H. C. Kirk, $25.00; Mr. Thos. T. Tabb, $2.50.

Received by the New York State Board.

Mr. Wm. Lathrop, Waterbury, Conn., $5.00; Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, 52 William street, N. Y., $1,000.00; First Presbyterian S. S., Far Rockaway, N. Y., $15.00; Miss Edith W. Tiemann, 67 Midwood street, Brooklyn, N. Y., $10.00; Hon. Seely Conover, Mayor, Amsterdam, N. Y., $500.00; Mrs. P. C. Tiemann, 67 Midwood street, Brooklyn, $25.00; Brooklyn, N. Y. Division, Red Cross, $1,050.00; New York County Chapter, Red Cross, $5,000.00; Albert P. Schack, Stamford, Conn., $1.00; Buffalo Division, Red Cross, $100.00; Frist Reformed Church, Bayonne, N. J., $32.91; Mr. C. Y. Hermann, 2837 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa., 50 cents; Mr. C. V. Garrison, Flushing, N. Y., $1.00; Onieda Co., N. Y. Division, Red Cross, $78.00; James H. Bunce, Middleton, Conn., $10.00; N. Y. Sand and Facing Co., 106 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, $5.00; St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., $65.27; Hon. Seely Conover, Mayor Amsterdam, N. Y., (additional), $179.00; Albany, N. Y. Division Red Cross, $75.00; Brooklyn, N. Y. Division Red Cross (2d cont.), $189.34; Pupils of Brooklyn Heights Seminary, Brooklyn, $36.00; Mrs. A. Glover, Ardsley, N. Y., $1.00; Syracuse Herald, Syracuse, N. Y., $294.50; Ulster Co., N. Y. Division Red Cross, $52.00; Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Division Red Cross, $6.00; N. Y. County Chapter Red Cross (2d inst.), $1,440.00.

Received by the Cleveland Chapter.

Wm. S. Cooke, $5.00; Treve & Elsie, $5.00; Jos. Metsenbaum, $10.00; Amasa Stone Mather, $5.00; Arnold Peskind, $5.00; The Root & McBride Company, $25.00; James A. Ford, $10.00; The Ohio Sash & Door Co., $5.00; R. C. White, $5.00; The Weideman Co., $100.00; The Skeel Brothers Company, $5.00; The Bailey Company, $25.00; The F. Widler Company, $25.00; J. H. Fuller, $1.00; Jesse A. Fenner, $1.00; I. T. Bowman, $10.00; The J. B. Pearce Company, $10.00; Crispin Oglebay, $5.00; M. A. Hanna Company, $200.00; L. C. Hanna, $200.00; A. A. Augustus, $25.00; The Abner Royce Company, $10.00; R. H. Boggis, $5.00; Stephen E. Brooks, $10.00; The Chase Machine Company, $5.00; The Garlock-Frazee Laundry Company, $15.00; Will L. Hayes, $5.00; A. W. Henn, $10.00; E. C. Henn, $10.00; E E. Holden, $25.00; Theodore Kundtz, $25.00; Frank C. Osborn, $5.00; O. M. Stafford, $25.00; J. Schudel, $1.00; W. J. Fleming, $10.00; John S. Oram, $10.00; Pickands-Mather & Co., $200.00; M. B. & H. H. Johnson, $25.00; The Landesman-Hirschheimer Company, $25.00; George H. Worthington, $50.00; W. S. Tyler, $100.00; C. C. Bolton, $100.00; Gen. Geo. Garretson, $10.00; Oriande Hall, $10.00; Prof. H. N. Fowler, $5.00; Friend, $1.00; Mrs. E. W. Haines, $2.00; Harry Randall, $3.00; Fayette Brown, II., $2.00; Cash, $1.00; Arnstine Bros. Co., $5.00; The Phypers Bros. Co., $5.00; Walton Realty Co., $10.00; Joseph L. Szepressy, $2.00; Reliance Electric and Engineering Co., $5.00;

P. H. Gage, $2.00; W. C. Saunders, $2.00; Theo. M. Warner, $10.00; W. W. Hayward, $5.00; Gustav Buesch, $3.00; Robert M. Parmelee, $10.00; A. R. Duncan, Jr., Co., $10.00; Cooks Bros. Decorating Co., $1.00; L. C. Middough, $5.00; Cuyahoga Abstract Co., $5.00; James Hamilton, $2.00; C. L. Newell, $5.00; W. G. Pollock, $25.00; Col. J. J. Sullivan, $10.00; C. F. Mabery, $5.00; Cuyahoga Lumber Co., $2.00; Cleveland Council of Jewish Women, $25.00; White Sewing Machine Co., $25.00; The White Company, $25.00; The Beckman Co., $25.00; Howe Scale Co., $2.00; Goldsmith Bros., $5.00; D. B. Strickler, $2.00; P. J. Probeck, $5.00; Friend, $1.00; Cash, $1.00; Ambrose Swasey, $25.00; Edna L. Hays, $2.00; James Barnett, $20.00; S. B. Moore, $1.00; Ullman-Einstein Company, $10.00; Hogan & Company, $5.00; J. Robert Crouse, $10.00; Blum Bros., $5.00; W. B. VanSickle, $1.00; C. R. Saunders, $5.00; B. F. Wade, $5.00; E. R. Grasselli, $5.00; Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., $15.00; R. S. Silver, $2.00; Borton & Borton, $10.00; Manuel Halle, $10.00; J. H. Dempsey, $10.00; Roy Bulkeley, $15.00; Pompeian Mfg. Co., $25.00; Evangelical Association (Missionary Society), $10.50; Unknown, $1.00.

Received by Philadelphia Chapter.

All Saints Church, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, through Saumel Hinds Thomas, treasurer, $20.03; Chapel of the Redeemer, Andalusia, Pa., through Samuel Hinds, treasurer, $6.04; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, $20.00; C. H. Brush, Philadelphia, $15.00; Miss Fanny Darrach, Philadelphia, $1.00; John N. Dryburgh, Philadelphia, $5.00; Clarke Eaton, Berwick, Pa., $1.00; Isaac Elwell, Philadelphia, $5.00; First Presbyterian Church, Boswell, New Mexico, through Rev. W. C. Alexander, $36.00; Marie B. Fraley, Philadelphia, $10.00; Harrisburg Chapter of the American Red Cross, through G. W. Reilly, treasurer, $12.25; Dr. Howard Kennedy Hill, Philadelphia, $50.00; collected by Jules Ingelbeen, $14.85; Miss E. E. Keating, Philadelphia, $25.00; Miss Josephine Kerr, Latrobe, Pa., $2.00; Miss L. H. Pancoast, Philadelphia, $25.00; Alphonse Pericat, Collingdale, Pa., $5.00; Joseph A. Steinmetz, $1.00; Mrs. Oma F. Steinmetz, $1.00; Wallingford Chapter American Red Cross, Mrs. Chas. J. Essig, treasurer, $5.00; Walter J. Watson, Philadelphia, $2.00; Mrs. John G. Watmough, .Philadelphia, $10.00; Mrs Eliza C. Walker, Doylestown, Pa., $2.00; Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia, $5.00; anonymous, $22.25.

Received by the Rhode Island Chapter.

William O. Blanding, $10.00; Mrs. T. P. Shepard, $100.00; Mrs. Samuel Gladding, $2.00; Mrs. William L. Hodgman, $25.00; A Friend, $10.00; Z D. W. G., $5.00; Miss M. L. Dwight, $5.00; Charles T. Pratt, $5.00; Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Kane, Newport, $50.00; Dr. Arthur H. Martin, New Rochelle, N. Y., $10.00; Mrs. William B. Weeden, $25.00; Mrs. Charles J. Steedman, $25.00; E. Tudor Gross, $3.00; Miss Sharpe, $20.00; Mrs. Scott A. Smith, $10.00; Rev. A. E. Johnson, $10.00; Miss A. T. Bullock, $20.00; Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, $100.00; A Friend, $10.00; H, $20.00; A Friend, $25.00; Alliance Franco-Belge., Woonsocket, $25.00; Henry D. Sharpe, $25.00; S. H., $1.00; A. W. C., $10.00; L. D. S., $20.00; P. T. Piacentini, treasurer Italo-American Club, $29.50.

RELIEF AT BLUEFIELDS

DURING the latter part of December the Department of State received from Thomas H. Moffatt, United States Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, the following dispatch:

"Two thousand starved, emaciated prisoners have been brought here from Zelaya's surrendered army. The sight of the sick and weary tottering through the streets is horrible; half are mere boys. The emergency hospital established by the *Des Moines* and the *Tacoma* (vessels of the U. S. Navy) contains ninety wounded, the city hospital sixty. Few of the surrendered army had shoes or blankets. Scores were almost naked; all are in a pitable condition. Estrada is furnishing them with blankets, clothing, shoes, and food as best he can. Flour, beans, rice, sugar, coffee, and condensed milk are needed instantly to feed the starving Zelayan soldiers. Disease and death threaten unless they are promptly given best of food and care.

"The great and sudden demand for proper clothing and food for the suffering is a problem for the provisional government, whose resources are exhausted. Their own men, numbering three thousand, are well fed and clothed, but they cannot find means whereby to care for their increased burden.

"I have discussed the seriousness of the situation fully with Captain Shipley, of the *Des Moines*, and believed and suggest that a ship should be sent to Colon immediately to bring here sufficient quantities of the provisions enumerated to feed two thousand men for thirty days. Present situation threatens starvation and disease. It is estimated now that over nine hundred were killed on both sides."

The Department of State having no funds available for the purpose of relieving such suffering, the Secretary of State informed the Red Cross of the existing conditions, and asked if it could provide the funds necessary to aid these unfortunate prisoners. The Red Cross immediately appropriated $5,000 from its contingent fund, with the promise of a further appropriation if necessary. The Department of State therefore cabled as follows to Consul Moffatt:

"The American National Red Cross will telegraph you to-morrow, the 24th, $5,000, and they will send another $5,000 if needed. The Navy Department has instructed Captain Shipley to land whatever surplus supplies can be furnished from our ships now at Bluefields, and orders will be given the *Prairie*, now at Colon, to transport immediately to Bluefields from the stores intended for the marines, or from the Panama Canal Commissary Department, such supplies as you may ask for within the limit of $5,000, to be cabled you to-morrow. You will co-operate with Shipley in the distribution of supplies, payment for all of which, both those landed from ships at Bluefields and those sent from Colon, will be recouped from Red Cross fund."

A little over $5,000 was expended by the Navy officers and the American Consul at Bluefields in this relief. A copy of General Juan J. Estrada's letter of thanks to the American Red Cross follows:

"BLUEFIELDS, December 27, 1909.

"AMERICAN RED CROSS,
"Care of Secretary of State,
"Washington, D. C.

"It is with profound appreciation that we Nicaraguans view the charity and kindness which characterizes your work for humanity. The message

which brought the shocking news of the distressing condition in which our captives arrived in Bluefields could have but reached you ere your directors had given instructions through your State Department for the issuance of supplies for the subsistence of the Zelayan sick and wounded. Now by the fortunes of war under our care the resources of the revolution are sufficient only to provide for its troops, and the many hundred forced upon us by the surrender of Zelaya's entire army at Recree would have placed us in a critical position had it not been for your noble action. Although this army was sent by a President whose representatives exercised diplomatic functions before all governments, it had no hospital or commissary corps attached, troops being left to care for themselves as best they could; although endeavor to treat its captives with all possible consideration, it would have been helpless to provide for the surrendered Zelayans. Nicaraguans are appreciative, and will not forget your prompt relief, and the fervent prayers of its people in thanks for your bounty were offered on Christmas Day in our churches. Representing the revolution, and, personally, I communicate eternal gratitude.

"JUAN J. ESTRADA."

THE RED CROSS—ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

By MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A.,

Chairman of the Central Committee.

Photo by Harris-Ewing U. S. SANITARY BADGE.

M. HENRI DUNANAT, a distinguished citizen of Geneva, Switzerland, was in Italy as a tourist during the Franco-Austrian campaign of 1859 and saw the dreadful condition of the wounded of both armies after the battles of Magenta and Solferino. He personally directed the efforts of the charitable inhabitants of Castiglione, where were accumulated many thousands of wounded, and to whose needs they ministered.

He was profoundly impressed with the fact that the medical services of all armies were entirely inadequate for the proper care of the wounded, a deficiency which he felt could in a large measure be supplied by volunteer helpers, financed by the generous public.

The war having ended and the wounded who survived having been repatriated, M. Dunant returned to Geneva and wrote an account of his observations. He proposed that there be organized in all countries a corps of volunteers who, following the armies in campaign, might aid the medical services in the care of the wounded. His brochure, titled *Un Souvenir de Sol-*

ferino, had a very large popular circulation in Europe, and passed through many editions in several languages.

So favorably was this work received and so general was the encouragement extended to his proposal for the creation of national aid societies, that M. Dunant personally continued the propaganda and visited many European capitals, saw the sovereigns, and other public men and explained fully his proposal; in short, he developed to them a project for the convocation of delegates from all countries who should formulate a plan for systemizing the cooperation of volunteer helpers on the battlefield. He secured much encouragement, and from many rulers a promise to send representatives to the proposed conference.

There had long existed in Geneva an association called *The Society of Public Utility*, of which M. Dunant was a member. This commmittee he en-

HON. FRANK B. FAY.

listed in the cause and his proposal was taken under their patronage on the theory that at every period from Cyrus to Napoleon III the *personnel* and *materiel* of the army medical service charged with the care and transportation of the wounded had been entirely inadequate.

On February 9, 1863, this Geneva Society appointed a special committee to study the proposal to organize and sanction voluntary assistance for the wounded in war. Its personnel were M. Dufour, the commander-in-chief of the Swiss army; Mr. Moynier, the president of the society of public utility; M. M. Maunoir and Appia, doctors of medicine, and M. Dunant, who was designated as secretary of the committee.

In February, 1863, an invitation was issued in the name of this committee for an international conference to meet in Geneva on the 26th of the following October. A project for discussion and action was formulated and a copy at-

tached to the invitations, which were circulated in Europe on September 1, 1863. The name suggested for the convocation was *An International Conference for Investigating the Means to Supply the Inadequacy of the Medical Services of Armies in Campaign.*

M. Dunant followed up the invitations by personal efforts and supplemented the official by his own personal invitations. The response was general, and there were assembled in Geneva on the date fixed thirty-six delegates, eighteen of whom were officially accredited by fourteen European governments. The others were non-official, but eight of these represented charitable and benevolent societies, and there were several distinguished individual members, but all participated in the proceedings, which extended over four days. The date of adjournment was October 27, 1863. The action taken was in the form of ten resolutions and three recommendations.

ANSON M. SPERRY.
FROM PHOTO TAKEN ABOUT 1864.

At the time of the meeting of this conference the war between the States of the American Union was in progress, and there is no record that any invitation was extended to the United States Government or to individuals in America. All European countries, save Portugal, Greece, Turkey, and the Papal States, were represented. There was no representative of any Asiatic, African, or American nation.

The resolutions and recommendations passed by the conference may be thus summarized:

A. That each government extend its sanction, authority, and protection to sanitary commissions and their relief corps.

B. That in time of war the privilege of neutrality be extended to ambulances, military hospitals, officials, and attaches of the medical services,

regulars and volunteers, to nurses and to the inhabitants in the theater of war, who should receive and care for the wounded in their houses.

C. That the universal insignia and flag of persons, officials, and volunteers, who might assist in the care of the wounded in war, and of ambulances and hospitals in all armies be "a white flag or band with a red cross." The cross itself was not otherwise described.

To what extent the facts respecting the organizations and operations of the United States Sanitary Commission with the Union armies in the Civil

W. B. T. SMITH AND HOMER ANDERSON.
PHOTO TAKEN APRIL 27, 1865.
BOTH WEARING THE SANITARY COMMISSION BADGE.

War were known to the delegates of the conference, it is impossible to ascertain. This commission had been formed more than two years previous to the convocation at Geneva, had raised and expended very large sums of money, and had many hundreds of persons in its service with the troops in campaign. There is no reference to this American organization in the *compte rendu* of the conference, and it is not probable that a knowledge in Europe of the scope and extent of its work was general, but the action taken at Geneva was reported promptly, and was generally known throughout the United States before the end of the year.

A little less than a year later the action of the self-constituted conference of 1863 was reviewed at Geneva by an international congress, assembled at the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council. Nearly all of the nations of Europe were represented by their respective plenipotentiaries. The United States was represented by two delegates, but they were only authorized to make and receive suggestions, and were cautioned not to commit their Government to any action. These delegates were Messrs. Fogg, U. S. Minister to Switzerland, and Bowles, European agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Both made very interesting reports.

MISS HELEN GILSEN.

These gentlemen state that the evidence they were able to lay before the congress in the shape of documents and statistics, showing the practical working of the U. S. relief agency for the sick and wounded in our war for the Union, was of the greatest possible value, and probably had the effect of convincing a very considerable number of the delegates that the proposals which they had met to consider were not chimerical and visionary, as had been suggested, but had been shown to be workable and practical on a colossal scale in the United States. Mr. Bowles states, in effect, that but for the American achievements, ample proofs of which were supplied, the congress would probably have been a failure. If this is a correct estimation of the situation as it existed in Geneva in 1864, it would seem not too much to claim that America supplied an illustration of the successful application of the plans that the congress of Geneva was called to discuss, and that the organization which effected

this, before M. Dunant's proposal had been considered or even definitely formulated, was the first to accomplish the results that the Red Cross, officially recognized at Geneva, sought later to attain. In other words, to the United States Sanitary Commission is due the credit of blazing the way and of making the Red Cross possible.

The Geneva congress of 1864 did not even consider the idea of a binding agreement among the nations to confer the privileges of neutrality upon the volunteer committees, commissions, and individuals that M. Dunant and the conference proposed should assist in the alleviation of the sufferings of the wounded. The right and power to have such protection accorded lay solely with the respective nations, and was entirely outside the scope of the congress that only met for the purpose of proposing a new rule of international law, but the other recommendations of the Geneva Conference of 1863 were adopted in substance, including the universal insignia for hospitals, ambulances, and the medical services of the armies of the powers signatory to the treaty. It was the white flag and the arm-band bearing a *Red Cross*, shape or kind of cross not stated.

In the United States in 1863 the need of some distinguishing visible badge or mark for the men of the different brigades, divisions, and corps of the Union Army—so that upon sight they could be discriminated—was so evident that the commanding generals took steps to have identification badges provided. Early in 1864 the use of such marks had become general. They consisted of patches of cloth, cut to conventional outlines and of different colors, attached to the cap or coat of individuals, or incorporated into flags, or printed upon ambulances and wagons. The "Greek" and "Maltese" crosses were used; also the shamrock, the star, the circle, the heart, the square, the acorn, etc. The badge adopted for one of the corps of the Army of the Potomac was the Greek cross, this in red indicating the first division, white the second, and blue the third. These were in general use before the Geneva congress met in 1864.

Those directing the work of the Sanitary Commission serving at the front with the troops, in camp and hospitals, saw the need of a distinguishing mark for their personnel. Its "Relief Corps," so-called, had been organized in 1863, and in May, 1864, the Auxiliary Relief Corps was embodied for service at the front and at field and base hospitals. The first chief of this organization was Mr. Frank B. Fay, formerly the Mayor of Chelsea, Mass. One of his subordinates, Mr. Anson M. Sperry, now a resident of St. James, Minn., devised a badge for the use of the Auxiliary Relief Corps. He knew that the Geneva conference of 1863 had suggested the use of a cross as a distinguishing mark for those succoring the wounded in war. This mark was at first known as the Geneva Cross, shown on the flag of Switzerland, and by many this emblem in red is still called the Geneva Cross. He proposed it for the corps to which he belonged. It was never officially adopted by the commission, but came into general use—a Greek cross of silver (white), encircled by an oval band, this latter bearing the words "U. S. Sanitary Commission." It was through Mr. Sperry's assistance that the American Red Cross has been enabled to secure one of these badges.

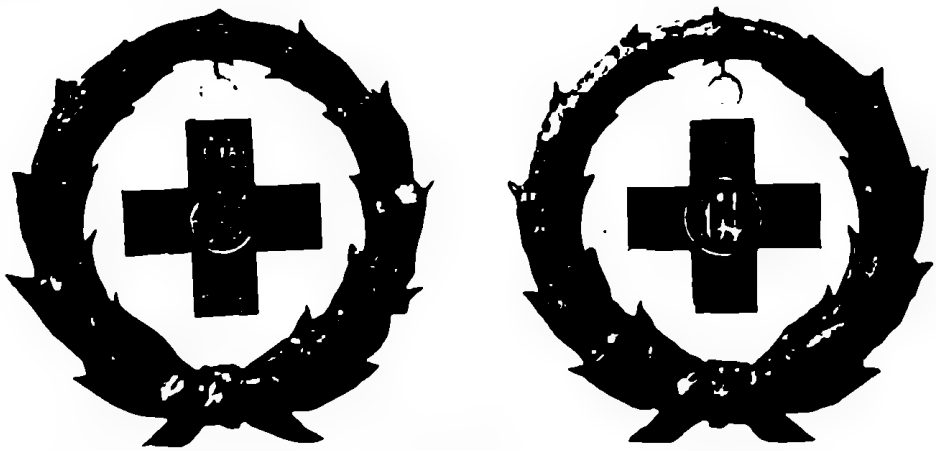
Herewith is shown an Auxiliary Relief Corps Sanitary Commission Geneva Cross badge worn with the Army of the Potomac in 1864-5.

It bears the number "237" and belonged to the Reverend W. B. T. Smith, who donated it to the American Red Cross. The cross, as well as the encircling oval band, is of silver, and, of course, white, like that shown on the flag of Switzerland, the first Geneva cross ever worn with the troops in any war.

There is also shown herewith a reproduction of a war-time photograph of

Mr. Smith and his friend, Mr. Homer Anderson, both surviving members of the corps, and wearing the badge.

At the time Mr. Fay closed his connection with the Sanitary Commission the men of his corps, through a committee headed by Mr. Wm. Howell Reed, had made and presented to their retiring chief as a souvenir, a Greek cross of silver, encircled by a carved wreath of wood. A son of Mr. Fay has generously presented this interesting testimonial to the American Red Cross. A photographic reproduction of the souvenir is shown herewith (see letter of Mr. Fay following). There are also shown herewith reproductions of war-time pictures of the late Mr. Fay, Mr. Sperry, and Miss Helen Gilsen, the last named a nurse of the Relief Corps from Antietam to Petersburg. She was a member of one of the Massachusetts posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the only woman so honored, it is claimed. Miss Gilsen died of disease contracted in the field, and at her funeral the honors of war were paid at her grave.



THE CROSS PRESENTED TO MR. FAY WAS ORIGINALLY SUSPENDED IN A WOODEN WREATH OF LAUREL AND OAK LEAVES.

In a recent letter from Mr. Sperry he said:

"I want America to have the credit for having heard the cry of humanity in its call for organization and relief work, and for setting the pace; that was what the Auxiliary Relief Corps did in 1864-5."

It would seem from the reports of Messrs. Fogg and Bowles that Mr. Sperry might have made his claim much broader and more far-reaching; for he could with reason have claimed that the achievement of the Sanitary Commission, 1861-1864, made possible the realization of the proposals of M. Henri Dumant to organize what we now call *The Red Cross.*

It was not until 1882 that the United States adhered to the Geneva convention of 1864, and in 1884 the War Department adopted the badge of the Greek Red Cross for its medical service with the army and for ambulances and hospitals.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, the prototype of the Red Cross, after having raised and expended over five millions of dollars in cash, and supplies of two or three times that value, went out of existence at the close of the Civil War, its men and measures having received the most unbounded commendation from the public, the thanks of nearly all of the commanding generals of the Union Army, and the gratitude of many hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the Union.

It may be of interest to know that all the archives of the Sanitary Commission, embracing correspondence, reports, books of account, hospital records,

SILVER CROSS (ACTUAL SIZE) PRESENTED TO MR. FRANK B. FAY BY THE MEN OF HIS CORPS AT THE TIME OF THE CLOSE OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, AND RECENTLY DONATED TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BY HIS SON, HARRY F. FAY.

Photo by Harris-Ewing

histories, printed reports, maps and charts, contained in upwards of a thousand books and cases, were in 1878 deposited in the Astor library, New York city; also that copies of the books and pamphlets published by or for the Commission, 1861-1865, were in 1890 brought together in bound volumes by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who had been the secretary of the Commission, and deposited in the Library of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in Boston.

Mr. Reed, mentioned above, now residing in Boston, is the author of a war-time book on Hospital Life, Army of the Potomac, which contains an account of the operations of the Auxiliary Relief Corps. He is also the author of a brochure titled "The Heroic Story of the Sanitary Commission," and is now engaged in editing for publication the posthumus papers of Mr. Fay.

In 1866 several of the former directors of the Sanitary Commission, Dr. Bellows, its former president, at the head, organized the first American Red Cross, which called itself *The American Association for the Relief of Miseries of Battlefields*, but as the United States had not then adhered to the treaty of Geneva, there seems to have been scant support for the movement, and it dissolved about 1871.

In 1877 a self-appointed committee to further the interests in America of the Red Cross was formed in Washington, and in 1881 the committee was enlarged and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia as *The American Association of the Red Cross.*

In 1893 it was reincorporated with the name *The American National Red Cross.*

In 1900 the Congress of the United States gave to this organization a national incorporation with name as last indicated.

In 1905, by Act of Congress, the existing organization was dissolved, and there was a new national incorporation of *The American National Red Cross.*

This, with the President of the United States for its president, and several officers of the United States Government connected with its management, is now prepared to fulfill the requirements imposed upon it by public law.

Besides the work of succoring the wounded in war, it is by the Federal charter authorized to engage in the relief of sufferers from great disasters of all kinds occurring at home and abroad. Since 1905 it has engaged in relief operations in the United States made necessary by twelve great disasters, and in foreign countries in fourteen other cases, where the suffering was greater than local resources could relieve.

Its funds for relief are all voluntary contributions, and since the year last stated have exceeded $5,000,000.

"70 STATE STREET, BOSTON, February 24, 1910.

"MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS,

"Chairman of the Central Committee, American National Red Cross,

"Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIR: I am sending to you by express today the silver Geneva Cross which was presented to my father, Frank B. Fay, by his associates in the Auxiliary Relief Corps in 1864, about the time of his withdrawal from the corps, of which he had been the executive head from the time of its organization in 1863.

"I believe that the Auxiliary Relief Corps organized by my father was the first to establish prompt battlefield relief, as it was also the first to use the Geneva cross as an emblem of the work which was later developed and splendidly carried on by your noble society, and in making it the final depository

of this silver cross and placing it in its archives I believe I am doing what would meet the approval of my father were he here.

"The carved, wooden laurel wreath in the center of which this cross was hung is apparently lost, as I have been unable to find it, although I have made a diligent search. If it is ever found, I shall be glad to send it to you.

Yours very truly,

"HARRY F. FAY."

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL FIRST AID COMMITTEE

Invitations to serve on the recently organized Red Cross First Aid Committee have almost universally elicited favorable responses. Moreover, no one is associatted with this committee who is not actively interested in the subject of the general dissemination throughout the country of first aid instruction.

The names of the members of the committee already appointed are as follows:

Maj. Charles Lynch, U. S. A., chairman; Surgeon M. S. Elliott, U. S. N.; Mr. John Hays Hammond, Mr. W. G. Lee, Mr. John Mitchell, Miss Mable T. Boardman, Dr. A. R. Mansfield, Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, Prof. F. R. Hutton, Mr. Carl Scholz, Dr. M. J. Shields, Dr. J. A. Holmes.

FIRST AID FIELD NOTES

By M. J. SHIELDS, M. D., First Lieutenant M. R. C., U. S. A., First Aid Representative of American Red Cross.

The following is the substance of two reports made to Maj. Charles Lynch, U. S. A., in charge of the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross:

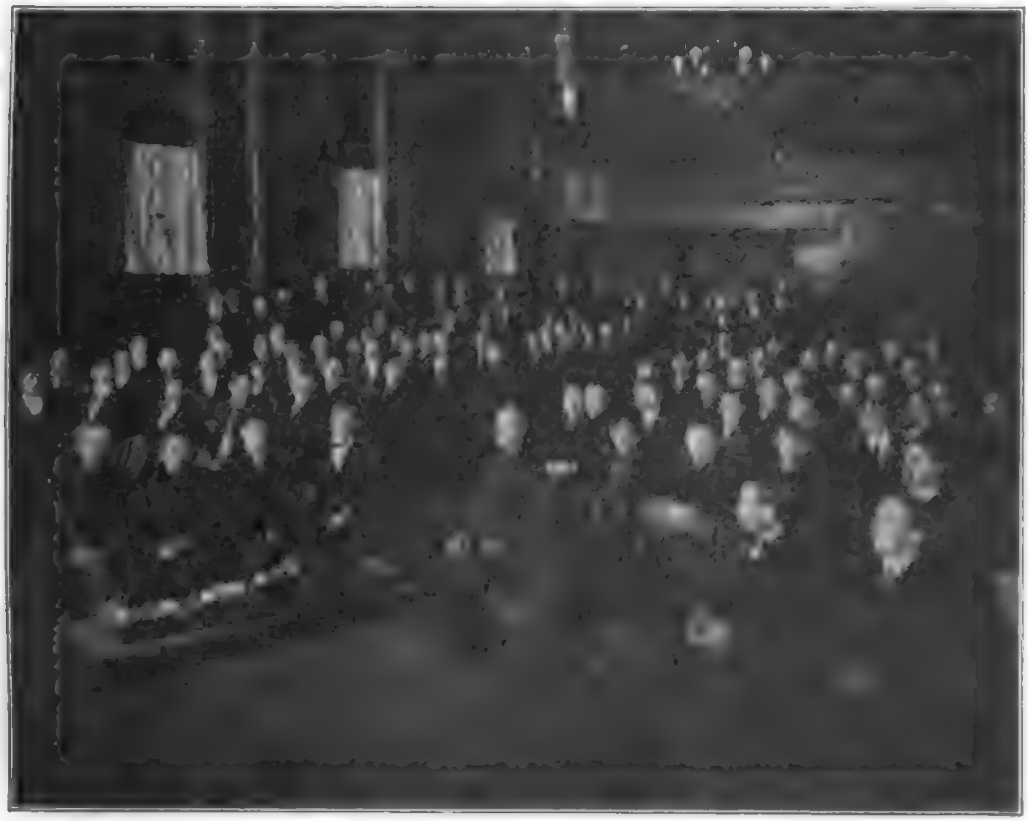
This work among the miners was inaugurated January 1, 1910, and up to this time, March 1, has reached the representatives of twenty-five thousand mine employees and has been gladly welcomed by both the men and mine managers; also by the physicians, who have long been aware of the sore need of such work in and around the mines, for a number of them, the physicians, have told me that in their practice they have seen case after case of non-fatal (at first) mine accidents made fatal by the lack of a little knowledge of first aid, and I have had men get up in open meeting after the lecture and state: "If I had known before what I know now I could have saved such-and-such a man from bleeding to death or from pain, from blood poisoning, etc."

This work has been greatly aided and facilitated by Mr. C. L. Fay, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. State mining department, who made all arrangements for dates and places of meetings, and he has been the means of giving it great publicity in the press and has aided me in every possible way.

From January 24 to March 1 thirty-seven meetings have been held and twenty First Aid corps established permanently, with officers elected, dates and places of meeting definitely fixed, and a course of lectures arranged for the year for the medical directors, and the men have shown intense interest, as is shown by the following detailed reports that will, I think, make interesting reading.

The mine owners and mine officials have shown me every courtesy and have placed every facility at my disposal for carrying on the work, and have shown by their presence at the meetings that they appreciate the Red Cross' efforts in the line of a humane and life-saving movement.

GREENSBURG DISTRICT, Greensburg, Pa., Saturday, January 22.—Conference with Mr. C. L. Fay, who had made me an excellent itinerary commencing at Punxsutawney, Monday, January 24. Sunday morning, January 23: Gave a short talk to Mr. Fay's Bible class at the Reformed Church.



FIRST AID MEETING AT LATROBE, PA.

PUNXSUTAWNEY DISTRICT, Monday, January 24.—Held a meeting in the Central Y. M. C. A. at 2 p. m., at which were present the general superintendent of the B. R. & P. Co., Mr. Calloway, and about forty superintendents and mine foremen. Talked over the plans of our work, and a general committee of fifteen appointed. Held a general meeting at 8 p. m. in the gymnasium with 80 in attendance. Gave them the outlines and plans for the work and lectured on anatomy and physiology, and had several demonstrations with the men taking part and showing good interest.

January 26: Held meeting, which was presided over by Mr. E. T. Baer. Talked on fractures, dressing wounds, electric shock, and had the men demonstrate the same. Attendance at this meeting over one hundred. Great credit is due, I think, to Mr. E. T. Baer, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. A. W. Calloway, general superintendent of the B. R. & P. Co. Several physicians were in attendance, including Dr. W. S. Blaisdell.

Friday, January 28: Final meeting. Assisted in forming a permanent organization with one hundred members. The following officers were elected: E. T. Baer, president; W. H. Waldrup, vice-president; John Maloney, secretary. An executive committee of representatives from each mine and also the iron workers was chosen. Talked on and demonstrated dressing of burns, artificial respiration, and different methods of carrying the injured. Men showed their interest by taking part in the work. Attendance, 150.

DUBOIS DISTRICT, Thursday January 27: I saw Mr. Bogardus, secretary of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., and Dr. Stanley Free, the B. R. & P. railway surgeon, and took up the matter of arranging a meeting, and we had two meetings that evening at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. At 6:30 a meeting for railway employees, such as engineers, conductors, and trainmen, and there were 20 present. At 8 p. m. we had another meeting, and the ettendance consisted of railroad employees, furnace men, glass blowers, miners, and mining men. I outlined the plans of our work, how to organize, and train First Aid corps, and then gave a lecture on the outline of anatomy, with special reference to stopping bleeding, splinting fractures, and dressing wounds. We had an excellent demonstration in which the men gladly took part. Mr. Hall, consulting mining engineer, and

FIRST AID CORPS, DAGUS MINES, PA.

Mr. Harvey, superintendent of the Buffalo and Susquehanna mines, were present. Attendance, 40.

Sunday, January 30: Dr. Free arranged a conference with the company mine doctors at the Acorn Club at 5 o'clock. Those present were Drs. Free, Jordan, Humphreys, Houck, and Hutchinson. I went over our plan of work, and it was discussed by the doctors present, who all expressed their willingness to aid in the carrying out of this work.

Monday, January 31: Left Dubois at 8 a. m., arriving at Kersey at 10 a. m. I drove to Dagus mines, Mr. Fulford, general superintendent, having kindly arranged a meeting at the Union Hall at 2 p. m. Gave the same talk on plans, etc., as at the other places. Gave a lecture on outlines of anatomy and applied the same to First Aid treatment. Had a good demonstration of stopping bleeding, dressing wounds, artificial respiration, and splinting fractures; also different modes of carrying a wounded man by stretchers, etc. Effected a permanent organization with fifty members enrolled. Attendance, 60.

Tuesday, February 1: A meeting was held at Brockwayville in the Masonic Hall. Met with Drs. Quinn and Bardwell, company surgeons, and went over the plan of work. We opened the meeting at 2 o'clock and had the same proceedings as at Dagus mines. Effected a permanent organization with thirty members. Attendance, 30. The meeting lasted two hours and a half, and was the most satisfactory yet held.

ERITON.—Mr. Fulford arranged to have me drive out about four miles to where the meeting was held. I opened the meeting at 7:30. Went over the same ground as at Brockwayville. Effected a permanent organization on the same lines as at the other places. Company Doctor Lewis was present and was of great assistance to me. The men showed great interest. The meeting lasted two hours and a half with attendance of 51.

Thursday, February 3: Left Dubois at 8 o'clock and arrived in Pittsburg at 1 p. m. Saw Dr. Russell, chief surgeon of the Pittsburg Coal Company's relief department, and Mr. McDonald, claim agent, by appointment, and went over the work with them and offered our assistance in getting them in the First Aid work they have already started among their employees, which assistance was thankfully accepted; and I shall visit their corps some time in March.

GIVING SIGNAL TO HOIST, MILLWOOD MINE.

Went out to the United States geological testing station on Butler street. I saw Dr. Roberts, Mr. Belden, Mr. Ramsay, and Mr. Hall, and they very kindly showed me all the safety devices, including the Dragon helmet and the respiratory attachment for the same. Examined Mr. Hall's invention for miners to use when coming out of a mine after an explosion through blackdamp, but the invention, I am sorry to say, is yet in the experimental stage, and I fear that the cost of it would be too great for it to come into practical use, as in every gassy mine, in order to have it fully equipped, they would have to have several hundred of them.

GREENSBURG DISTRICT, Friday, February 4.—Called at Mr. C. L. Fay's office and went over the plan of work which he had so nicely arranged for me. Went to Latrobe in the afternoon and held meeting in conjunction with Doctor Crane, dean of the State College (Pa.) School of Mines, who talked on the

prevention of accidents. I talked on the same lines as at other places, and, fortunately, the Y. M. C. A. secretary, Mr. Dilts, had arranged for a lantern so I could use my slides. The largest meeting yet, with attendance of 200, which consisted of mine superintendents, mine foremen, coke workers and miners. Announced that the next meeting would be Friday, February 11.

GREENSBURG DISTRICT, Saturday, February 5.—Mr. C. L. Fay had kindly arranged for me to attend a banquet of the Keystone Mining Institute, at which I spoke on our plans. The other speakers at the banquet were Mr. J. C. Roberts, of the Geological Survey, and Colonel L. B. Huff, general manager of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company. About one hundred and fifty men were present.

SCENES IN THE MINES, GREENSBURG, PA., DISTRICT.

Johnetta, Monday, February 7.—Went out to Johnetta and held meeting in the church basement. Outlined plans for organizing and maintaining a First Aid corps and gave lecture on anatomy and physiology, following with a demonstration on a living subject. Consulted with superintendent, Mr. Stewart, and arranged with Dr. D. L. Thomas, the company doctor, for him to lecture for this corps. Attendance, 24.

Johnetta (second meeting), February 14.—Held a meeting in the basement of the church and assisted in completing the permanent organization and the election of officers. Gave a short lecture on handling and dressing different injuries; also gave a brief demonstration. Dr. Thomas was present, and he and several of the men expressed their appreciation of the Red Cross help in this work. The night, very stormy, which interfered with the attendance. Number present, 20.

Jamison Plants, No. 2 Mine: Mr. Fay's assistant, Mr. Whipple, and I drove out in a rig about five miles and held a meeting in the company's office, which was too small to hold the crowd. I talked on the same lines as at other places. Made several suggestions about a permanent organization, which I shall try to complete on my next visit. Attendance, 51.

Jamison Plants, No. 1 Mine (second meeting), February 16.—Drove out and held a meeting in the schoolhouse. Unfortunately, I did not effect a permanent organization, but shall see the officials of the company and then I can arrange it. Talked and gave demonstration as at previous meeting. Laid special stress on electric shock and demonstrated artificial respiration. A number of boys were present, who seemed especially interested in the work. Attendance, 40.

Scottdale, Thursday, February 10.—Went down on train and was introduced by Mr. W. H. Glasgow, assistant to the general manager, Mr. Klinger-

FIRST AID WORK OF MINERS.
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

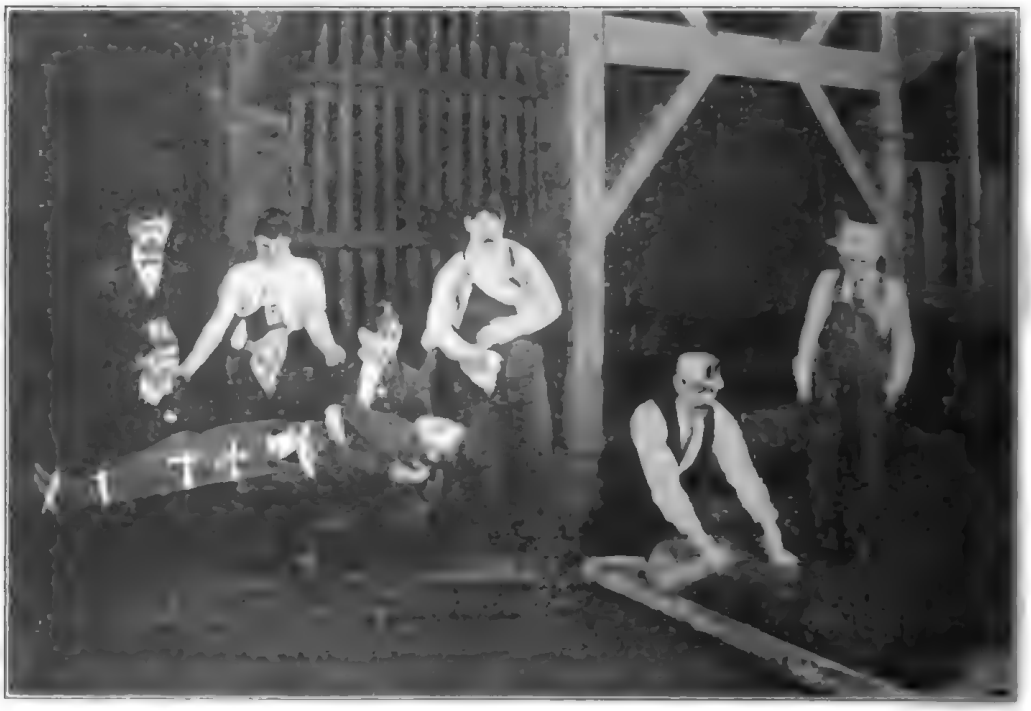
man, of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. I outlined plans and told them how they could successfully organize and maintain a First Aid corps, adding that the Red Cross would give them all the assistance they asked for at any time. Had a good demonstration of practical work, in which the miners actively took part. One physician, Dr. O. C. Engle, was present and agreed to help in this work all he could. Attendance, 41.

Scottdale (second meeting), Thursday, February 17.—Blizzard of sleet and rain. Walking extremely dangerous. Went to Scottdale on street car. I did not expect to have a meeting on account of the weather, but was surprised to find a number of men gathered in waiting. Lectured on hemorrhage, burns, electric shock and stretcher work. We effected a permanent organization, with Mr. W. H. Glasgow, president; Drs. O. C. Engle and J. P. Strickler,

of Scottdale, and C. W. Otto, of Connellsville, medical directors. Attendance, 25.

Irwin, Tuesday, February 8.—Held meeting in the high school. Talked on same lines as at other places. Had a demonstration in which the men took part and others eagerly watched. A very successful meeting, with 106 present

Irwin (second meeting), Tuesday, February 15.—Held meeting in the auditorium of the high school. Gave a talk on various mine accidents due to the supplanting of steam power by electricity. Gave a demonstration which greatly interested the men. At the conclusion of the lecture a man got up and said that if he had known a month ago what he now knew he could have saved the life of a man who bled to death. Perfected a permanent organization, with the following officers elected: Adolph Boller, president; William Lewis, secretary; Drs. McCormick and Chapman, medical directors. Attendance, 125.



MINERS' DRILL IN FIRST AID.
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Latrobe (second meeting), Friday, February 11.—Severe snowstorm. Was afraid we could not have a meeting, but twenty hardy miners braved the storm and appeared in the hall. I talked on the same lines as at Scottdale. Attendance, 20.

Greensburg, Saturday, February 12.—The Keystone Coal and Coke Company. Held meeting in the Huff Building. Talked on how to organize First Aid corps and told them about the Red Cross' work in First Aid organization on other lines. Showed them on the charts the vital principles of anatomy and the first things men have to know to render intelligent assistance and gave them a demonstration in the application of temporary splinting of fractures, dressing wounds and stopping bleeding. Colonel L. B. Huff, who was present, told me they were going to organize corps in all their mines and appreciated the Red Cross movement in this line. The night was very stormy, lessening the attendance, which was 40.

Greensburg, Saturday, February 18.—Keystone Coal and Coke Company second meeting. Talked on fractures, hemorrhage and shock, laying special stress on electric shock. Demonstrated applying splints to fractures, stopping bleeding and dressing wounds; also artificial respiration and a rescue from electric contact, Dr. John J. Singer acting as subject in the demonstration. He also took charge of the corps as medical director, the corps having been organized on a permanent basis. A number of the higher officials of the company were present, including the general superintendent, A. D. Harmon. The meeting was not large but was very representative and those present showed intense interest. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Attendance, 25.

Edna Mines, No. 2, Friday, February 18.—Took trolley car seven miles and then drove in a sleigh to Edna, three miles. Met Dr. Dickson, who has been giving First Aid lectures for several weeks, anticipating the coming of the First Aid representative. Held meeting in the schoolhouse and went over the same ground as at other places. Gave a demonstration on how to take care of a

MINERS' DRILL IN FIRST AID.
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

fractured thigh; also how to stop bleeding. The night was very cold and it was snowing hard, and as something had happened at the mine a number of the men had to work night shift and the attendance was the smallest I have had yet, the number of men present being only 13.

Pittsburg, February 18.—Mr. C. L. Fay had previously arranged for me to meet several presidents of coal companies, so went to Pittsburg Friday morning and had interviews, at which I outlined the Red Cross' plans and the work to Mr. John H. Jones, president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company; Mr. W. W. Keefer, vice president of the Wabash Terminal Railroad and Coal Company; and Mr. S. A. Scott, general manager of the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company. We also called on Dr. J. B. Johnston, editor of the *Coal and Coke Operator*, who has given a great deal of publicity to this movement in his journal.

REMARKS.

So far the meetings and the work have been very satisfactory and the interest shown beyond my expectations. I find in talking with the doctors that they do not know exactly how to carry out this work and all are asking for books of instruction and material to be used in the work. I am keeping a list of their names and addresses so that later on we can let them know when our book is ready for distribution.

Mr. C. L. Fay suggests—and I think it is a good idea—that we have the book translated and printed in several foreign languages. As you know, 85 per cent of the miners are continental-speaking people, consisting of Poles, Slavs. Lithuanians, Magyars and Italians. The three languages it would be best to have it translated into are Polish, Slovak and Italian.

The companies represented at the meetings in Punxsutawney are the B. R. & P. Coal Co. and Iron Works, Mr. Calloway, general superintendent; companies represented at the Dubois meetings, the Buffalo and Susquehanna Coal Co., B. R. & P. trainmen, French-American & Belgian Company's glass-workers, and B. R. & P. machine shop employees and Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company's employees at Dagus, Brockwayville and Eriton, Mr. Fulford, general superintendent. The companies represented in the meeting at Latrobe—H. C. Frick Coal Co., Latrobe-Connellsville Coal Co., the Latrobe Coal Company, Loyalhanna Coal & Coke Co., Atlantic Coal Co., the Latrobe Steel Works, and about five or six individual coal companies. In all, about twenty coal companies were represented at the meeting.

The work has been interfered with somewhat by the recent severe snow, ice and rain storms, but I have never failed to have a meeting so far. Usually the second meeting has been the largest, showing the deep interest of the men and the company officials. In nearly every place I succeeded in getting one or more local physicians interested, and they all want a text-book. I give them the address of P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., for the Red Cross book, and tell them the shorter and more adapted book for the mines and railroads will be out, possibly, by April 1 of this year.

I try to impress this fact in the meetings: That the permanence and success of First Aid corps depend on three essentials: First, the men themselves: second, the officials of the coal companies; third, the help of the local physicians. I also try to make them see that efficient and trained First Aid men in a mine benefit all three. Yesterday I received a letter from the general manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, of Birmingham, Alabama, whose First Aid corps I instituted in July, 1909, telling me of the saving of two lives after an electric shock of 500 volts by First Aid men, inducing artificial respiration.

My interviews with the coal company presidents in Pittsburg will also lead to arrangements for future work and our return to this region. Inquiries are made daily for First Aid material both by men and managers.

The following is a list of the coal companies whose men I lectured to at different places during the past two weeks: Westmoreland Coal Company and men in machine shops, Penn Gas Coal Company, United Coal Company, Keystone Coal and Coke Company, Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Jamison Coal and Coke Company, The H. C. Frick Coke Company, The Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, and the Latrobe-Connellsville Coke Company.

Letter to Dr. Shields from Mr. Edward H. Coxe, general superintendent coal mines and coke ovens of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., February 16, 1910.

I have intended writing you for some time particularly to congratulate you on your appointment by the National Red Cross Society.

I hope you will have every success in this line of work, as you have had in the same line in the past.

Our First Aid work is going on very nicely, particularly on the Pratt Division. Our First Aid men have recently saved the lives of two men who had been severly shocked with a 500-volt electric current, one in No. 3 Pratt mine and one in No. 4 Pratt mine, by inducing artificial respiration, and as a result not only our people but the citizens, particularly, of the town of Wylam, are very enthusiastic over the work. On Pratt No. 1 division they have had exhibitions on two separate occasions, both being very successful, and the second one, being last night in the Masonic Hall at Wylam, was attended by such a large crowd that we had to turn a great many people away. Among the audience were a great many citizens and ladies and children from Wylam. On No. 2 Division the First Aid corps have organized a First Aid band and the merchants of Wylam have contributed generously to helping them buy their uniform and the doctors are very high in their praise of the work done. At the meeting last night the chief mine inspector of the State and one of his assistants were present, and your humble servant was called upon to make a speech, during which he was requested to present to Mr. McHugh, Dr. Rountree and Dr. McDonald, in behalf of the First Aid band, each a handsome watch fob with an inscription on it in appreciation of the work they have done for the men in this connection.

I am advised by Dr. Rountree that several of the physicians in town here are becoming interested in this work and are desirous of seeing some of the work done by the corps.

We are arranging to hold here in Birmingham, on the night of May 21, a competition of the corps from all the divisions, with a banner for the prize, and I have asked three of the Birmingham physicians to act as judges. I hope, as you are figuring on coming this way, that you can arrange to be here at that time and I know the men will all be glad to see you.

With kindest regards, I am, yours very truly,

EDW. H. COXE,
General Superintendent.

CALIFORNIA.

(Leon Wing is the captain of the Boys' Red Cross First Aid Corps which went with the athletic team to Australia. We add to his letter a brief account of some of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association of the British Red Cross in Australia.—Editor.)

"As far as the hospital corps is concerned it has created great excitement amongst the St. John Ambulance people, and wherever we have gone we have had the hand of welcome extended to us by them. They have a very unique organization here and every railroad station or mine of any prominence is fitted up with all First Aid apparatus.

"I have added two more members to the squad, making a total of seven. Adolph Muteim and William Prang are the two boys mentioned. Whenever we get on a boat we go through our drill continually.

"We have had occasion to use our First Aid work continually, especially on the football field, where light injuries are so numerous.

"The place where especial interest was taken in our work was in Western

Australia, and I have given some of the men who are working so hard to establish the good work in that state your address and they will write to you and be glad to exchange any written matter concerning the government of the two associations. They are enthusiasts in this line of work here, and every year they have competitions for valuable gold prizes, thousands competing.

"While in Perth, Dr. Haynes, one of the most prominent physicians in Western Australia, took four of our boys in an automobile and we spent a very interesting morning inspecting the different departments of the hospital in his charge. He was so surprised at what we knew about First Aid work that he called in several of his nurses and went into a detailed lecture, at times touching the most puzzling and serious cases he had to contend with.

"As for the rest of the boys, I can say that we are having the time of our lives, and when we start homeward, which will probably be January 17, we will be able to look back on the greatest tour of this kind ever tried by any organization similar to our own." "LEON WING."

At the central fire station yesterday those of the Columbia Park boys who are also members of the Red Cross Ambulance Corps of San Francisco were shown the various methods of ambulance work employed by the local members of the St. John Ambulance Corps. Foreman Hillier conducted the demonstration, and thoroughly explained first the complete ambulance outfit that is always carried on the hose-cart. The boys were then shown over the ambulance wagon which was provided by public subscription. They expressed great admiration at all they saw, and the opinion that in San Francisco they were far behind Perth in that way. They were then taken to the railway station and shown by Superintendent Fisher over the whole of the ambulance equipment. It was, they said, a revelation to them, and they had nothing like it in the States. They were more than ever surprised when they learned that the ambulance work at both stations was an entirely voluntary service.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Through the active interest of Dr. D. Percy Hickling, chairman of the District Chapter First Aid Committee, a number of well-known physicians have agreed to serve as instructors in First Aid to the District police and firemen. When it is realized how much time is required to give such instruction, which naturally must be adapted to the other duties of both firemen and police, more appreciation will be accorded the public spirit displayed by the gentlemen named below. It should also be recognized that this humane work receives no material reward.

On Friday, March 2, a preliminary meeting of the instructors was held at the branch office of the Red Cross, Union Trust Building, and on the following Monday actual instruction began.

District Instructors: Dr. D. Percy Hickling, chairman; Dr. L. H. Richelderfer, Dr. Prentiss Wilson, Dr. J. A. Gannon, Dr. E. P. Copeland, Dr. W. P. Reeves, Dr. F. E. Harrington, Dr. Roy D. Adams, Dr. John A. Foote, Dr. Truman Abbe, Dr. Thos. F. Lowe, Dr. S. Logan Owens, Dr. Frank Biscoe, Dr. Wm. C. Gwynn, Dr. John A. O'Donoghue.

NEW JERSEY.

"Below you will please find a list of the accident cases attended to in Camden, N. J., by two of your Red Cross First Aid men during the year 1909:

"Accident cases attended, 107, as follows: Hands burned with hot paint, 1; arm burnt by falling on steam pipe, 1; punctured artery of arm, 1;

mashed hand, 5; mashed fingers, 9; mashed feet, 3; ran nail in foot, 2; contused back and lacerated head, 1; sprained ankle, 3; lacerated scalp, 11; sprained wrist, 2; hand split with baseball, 1; spiked while playing ball, 2; lacerated knee cap, 1; cut fingers, 23; cut hands, 38; broken nose, 1; heat prostration, 1; finger cut off, 1—total, 107.

"CHRIS. D. FISHER.
"WM. P. FLENARD."

NEW YORK.

Dr. Archibald R. Mansfield, superintending chaplain, Seaman's Church Institute of New York, and a member of the Red Cross First Aid Committee, is about to start a course of instruction in "First Aid to the Injured" for seamen at No. 19 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. The following naval medical officers have volunteered to act as instructors for this course:

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Bishop, U. S. N.; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. M. Oman, U. S. N.; Passed Assistant Surgeon William Seaman, U. S. N.

It is expected that not less than seventy merchant seamen will take this course and the high reputation of the instructors is a guarantee that it will be given in such a manner as to meet what is certainly a crying need for seamen, who so often, from the nature of their calling, are called upon to care for their injured shipmates.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS NURSING DEPARTMENT NOTES.

By MISS JANE A. DELANO.

THE care of the sick and wounded in time of war was primarily the object in organizing the Red Cross, and the necessity of securing volunteer nurses was clearly indicated in three of the six original articles of agreement by the following paragraphs:

ARTICLE IV: "To train and instruct volunteer nurses."

ARTICLE V: "In particular they shall organize and place volunteer nurses on an active footing."

ARTICLE VI: "On the demand or with the concurrence of the military authority the committee shall send volunteer nurses to the field of battle."

No effort was made in this country to establish an adequate nursing personnel until after the reorganization of the Red Cross in 1905, when several States, through special committees, undertook the enrollment of nurses for service under the American Red Cross, but there was no concerted action, nor were there uniform requirements.

With the growth of the American Red Cross and the extension of its activities into various new fields, notably in connection with emergency relief, tuberculosis work and First Aid instruction, the need of nurses even in time of peace was clearly demonstrated.

During the last few years there has developed in America the largest organization of trained nurses to be found in the world, and the Red Cross, quick to realize the advantages of cooperation with this representative body of women, requested the affiliation of the Nurses Associated Alumnae of the United States, and submitted to them at their annual meeting in 1909 the following resolution of the War Relief Board of the American Red Cross, providing for a sub-committee on nursing service:

"*Resolved,* That the sub-committee on Red Cross nursing service shall consist of a chairman and fourteen other members, five to constitute a quorum. The chairman and five members to be members of the War Relief Board, to be appointed by the chairman of the board; six members to be appointed by the chairman of the board from a list of trained nurses submitted by the Nurses' Federation, and three persons to be appointed by the chairman on recommendation of the board."

The chairman and two other members of the committee to be selected from trained nurses, members of the War Relief Board. Of the three other members one should be a surgeon of the army, one a surgeon of the navy, and the third some other member of the War Relief Board. This will give a membership of nine trained nurses on a committee of fifteen.

This affiliation was agreed upon by the Nurses' Associated Alumnae, and after the annual meeting of the Red Cross in December, 1909, the following national committee on Red Cross nursing service was appointed by the War Relief Board in accordance with the above resolution:

Chairman, Miss Jane A. Delano; secretary, Miss Georgia M. Nevins; Dr. William H. Welch, Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William K. Draper, Major Charles Lynch, Passed Assistant Surgeon Middleton S. Elliott, Miss Sophia F. Palmer, Miss Emma M. Nichols, Miss Linna G. Richardson, Mrs. F. Tice, Miss Margaret A. Pepoon, Mrs. Harriet Camp Lounsbery, Miss Anna C. Maxwell.

THE CHRISTMAS STAMP.

DESIGN OF THE 1909 RED CROSS CHRISTMAS STAMP.

It is much regretted that we are unable to print in this number of the BULLETIN a complete report of the results of the 1909 Christmas stamp sales. Regardless of the efforts of ourselves and our agents to bring the accounts to a close, returns have been received from only about one-fourth of the stamps distributed. The reports received at the time of going to press, March 1, show that 56 + % of the stamps distributed were actually sold, and if this average is maintained the 1909 campaign will have proven a decided success and will add to the funds for anti-tuberculosis work in 1910 something over $200,000.00 aiding nearly every State and and Territory in the Union. The percentage of postal cards sold is slightly less than that of the stamps.

A complete report will be published in the July BULLETIN.

It has proved, as was foreseen, most unfortunate that so many imitators of the Red Cross stamp have arisen that the Post-Office Department has felt compelled to issue an order against the use of any such stamps on the face of letters. A letter from the Postmaster General on this subject is printed below. To take the place of the stamp, and with the consent of the Post-Office authorities, the Red Cross will issue for next Christmas a Christmas Red Cross "Seal," to be used on the backs of letters and Christmas packages. A competition to secure a design for this seal will be held the latter part of May. The rules governing this competition are given on another page of the BULLETIN.

Letter of the Postmaster-General to the American Red Cross March 2, 1910.

"I am in receipt of your letter of February 21, in regard to the non-postage "Christmas stamps" issued by the American National Red Cross.

"In reply I beg to say that the use of non-postage stamps has been taken up by other organizations, and even by business concerns for advertising purposes, to an extent which causes much confusion and embarassment to the postal service. Some of the stamps brought to the Department's notice bear numerals, and in other respects resemble postage stamps.

"The Department intends, therefore, to prohibit the use of non-postage stamps on the *face* of mail matter. This action is necessary in the interest of the expeditious handling of mail matter which is essential to the greatest efficiency of the postal service.

"The use of non-postage stamps on the back of mail matter will be permitted, however, unless some reason now unforeseen arises to make different action necessary."

An excellent and inexpensive booklet entitled "Tuberculosis, a Curable and Preventable Disease," by the eminent authority, Lawrence F. Flick, M. D., has been published by the John C. Winston Company, of Philadelphia and Chicago. The price of this little pamphlet is only ten cents.

From the Washington Herald.

THE RED CROSS STAMP.

BY STEPHEN CHALMERS.

The sunshine-making fairies
  We loved ere we grew wise,
Don't seem to come around now—
  Not even in disguise.
But whisper! (This is magic!)
  They did not all depart,
For here's a fairy "sticker"
  To patch a broken heart!

Don't ask the why or wherefor,
  Or who they are who weep.
The fairies hear the sad things,
  While happy people sleep.
Don't buy because you're frightened
  Your own cheer may depart.
The widow's mite was mighty
  Through goodness in her heart!

So when you're Christmas-happy,
  Remember, as you should,
Good-will is more than being
  Just willing to be good.
So kiss the stamp and stick it
  (Or else the charm will fail)—
The finger-print of fairies
  On every thing you mail!

THIS YEAR'S
NORWEGIAN STAMP.

Summary of Reports of Stamp Agents who have completed their returns. March 1, 1910.

	Stamps		Post Cards	
	Ordered	Sold	Ordered	Sold
Alabama—				
Birmingham	10,000	3,068	—	—
Montgomery	30,000	27,550	—	—
California—				
Berkeley	450,000	284,393	—	—
San Diego	125,000	65,096	2,000	965
San Francisco	1,250,000	701,400	1,300	753
Stockton	150,000	83,500	—	—
Colorado—				
Denver	550,000	251,238	5,000	848
Connecticut—				
Middletown	30,000	19,231	—	—
New Britain	50,000	35,175	—	—
New Haven	300,000	244,033	—	—
Norwich	90,000	89,170	—	—
Waterbury	110,000	71,335	—	—
District of Columbia	513,300	377,583	8,450	6,065
Georgia—				
Augusta	20,000	9,508	500	90
Columbus	50,000	8,857	—	—
Savannah	300,000	75,249	200	174
Hawaii	500,000	198,275	—	—
Iowa—				
Burlington	30,000	21,292	—	—
Des Moines	50,000	22,948	—	—
Kansas—				
Topeka	150,000	60,005	200	86
Kentucky—				
Henderson	30,000	26,443	200	84
Latonia	10,000	2,324	1,000	92
Lexington	100,000	50,132	—	—
Maine—				
Belfast	10,000	4,254	—	—
Brunswick	20,000	6,662	100	100
Ellsworth	20,000	8,455	200	55
Bangor	150,000	103,060	—	—
Portland	700,000	267,269	500	344
Michigan—				
Ann Arbor	30,000	18,522	—	—
Bay City	70,000	32,624	—	—
Flint	50,000	27,800	—	—
Grand Rapids	20,000	10,180	—	—
Saginaw	80,000	24,767	—	—
Minnesota	1,200,000	603,317	—	—
Mississippi	20,500	16,649	—	—
Missouri—				
St. Joseph	50,000	34,747	—	—

New Mexico	50,000	11,000	—	—
North Carolina—				
Wilmington	60,000	47,368	—	—
Ohio—				
Chillicothe	30,000	30,000	—	—
Cincinnati	300,000	94,589	1,000	467
Columbus	450,000	405,384	10,000	5,764
Hamilton	30,100	30,100	—	—
Springfield	70,000	69,493	1,000	498
Toledo	100,000	42,539	—	—
Oregon—				
Portland	1,000,000	913,586	15,500	14,150
Rhode Island	2,000,000	999,770	—	—
Tennessee—				
Knoxville	80,000	29,365	6,000	737
Memphis	110,000	91,390	6,000	3,591
Nashville	400,000	298,258	—	—
Texas	400,000	120,570	1,000	486
Utah	70,000	35,965	3,000	207
Vermont	100,000	36,143	5,000	749
Virginia—				
Norfolk	150,000	96,300	—	—
Petersburg	40,000	30,748	—	—
Washington—				
Seattle	130,000	40,000	—	—
West Virginia	450,000	236,304	—	—
	13,338,900	7,544,983	68,150	36,305

A SUCCESSFUL RED CROSS DAY CAMP

"YOU can get one-half the town to join the Red Cross now" writes Doctor Minerva Goodman of the San Joaquin County Chapter, from Stockton, Cal.

Because with one thousand dollars cleared from the sale of Christmas stamps a successful day-camp for tuberculosis patients has been established and is in active operation—and most of the thousand is still on hand.

From a property owner came the generous offer to use half a square of land; from the planing mills, lumber; from hardware men, material; furniture at half-price, and from the labor unions, work.

Under a large oak tree a cottage screened with wire-netting was built and equipped with bath, toilet, and two large closets. The chief expense was encountered in plumbing supplies and getting water to the lot. Tents had to be added. The camp is now receiving night patients; the women and children occupying the cottage, and the men sleeping in the tents.

RED CROSS TUBERCULOSIS CAMP, STOCKTON, CAL.

There is a nurse in attendance night and day, who receives a salary, but the doctors give their services free of charge.

Patients from outside the county reimburse the actual cost of living while those within the county do so if able. If not, they are helped free.

Patients are responding to the good care and the warm dry climate, and the camp will be maintained the whole year round.

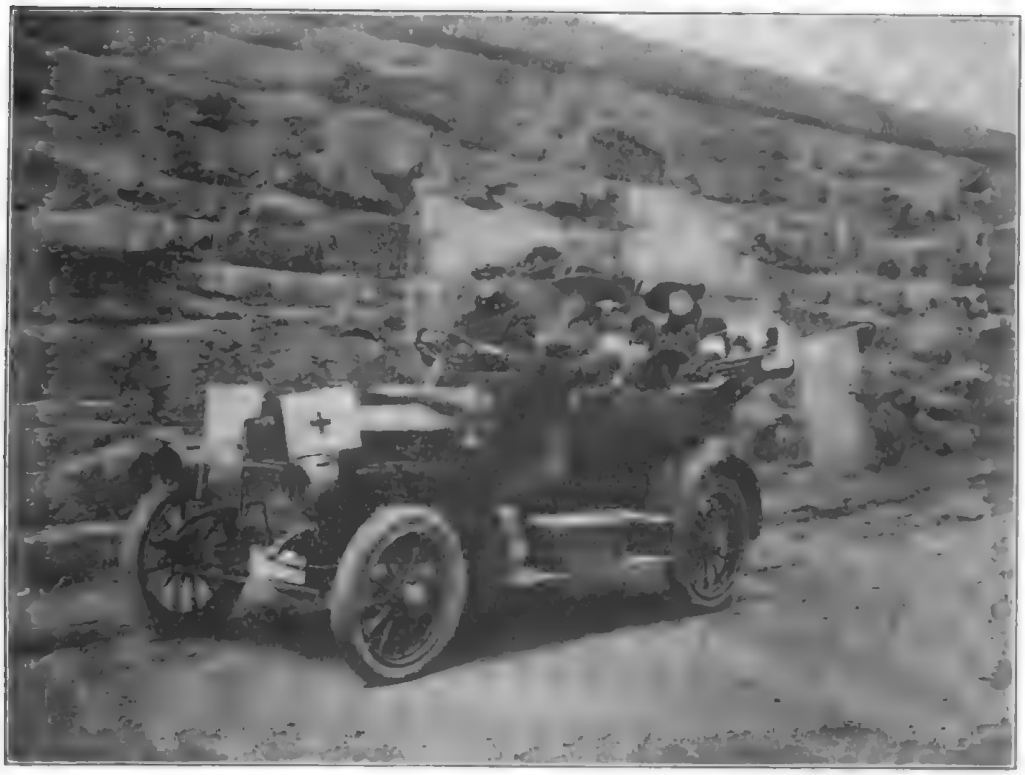
Realizing the small margin for operating expense and yet wishing administration to be efficient with minimum outlay, there is being considered the European method of using goat's milk which many consider better for tuberculosis patients than cow's milk.

Dr. Minerva Goodman is acting president in the absence of Mrs. W. C. Neumiller; Mrs. W. W. Stockwell, secretary, and Mrs. J. Reimers has been

actively interested in the work. Mrs. Stevens and Dr. Smyth have recruited membership in adjacent neighborhoods. A helping hand and interested encouragement from the community has sustained the workers.

Such methods as this, the transmitting of money gained from the Christmas Stamps into actual social service, will, if other coming peace activities of The American National Red Cross are earnestly followed up everywhere, compel the confidence of the American people, and bring its membership beyond the million.

Not "what we say, but what we do."



HOW THE AUTOMOBILE HELPED THE STAMP SALES AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DESIGN COMPETITION FOR THE 1910 RED CROSS CHRISTMAS "SEAL."

IN order to secure the best design possible for its 1910 Christmas "Seal," the Red Cross will hold a competition, open to the public, under the following rules:

1. Any person may submit not to exceed 3 designs.
2. The design must be shown in not more than 3 applied colors, preferably 2.
3. The design shall contain the words "American Red Cross, 1910. Merry Christmas, Happy New Year," and the "Red Cross" emblem must show prominently.
4. The name and address of the artist must be written on the back of the design.
5. The designs shall be addressed to Charles L. Magee, secretary, American Red Cross, care War Department, Washington, D. C.
6. The competition will close at noon May 15th.
7. No designs will be returned unless specially requested.

There will be three main awards consisting of the following cash prizes, in order of merit:

$100.00
$50.00
$25.00

and there will be chosen out of the designs submitted, ten others, to be retained by the Red Cross as its property, and for such there will be given a cash prize of $10.00 each.

BEIRUT (SYRIA) CHAPTER

American Red Cross.

TO Beirut, Syria, belongs the credit of organizing the first chapter of our American Red Cross outside of our own possessions. Consul General Ravndal, who was chairman of the American Red Cross Committee during the active relief work after the massacres last spring in Armenia, became deeply interested in the formation of this chapter. Thanks largely to his efforts a meeting was held on December 3d, 1909, and the chapter organized. It has a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five, a remarkable showing when we realize they are all Americans, residents of Syria and Turkey.

Not content with merely forming this chapter, an entertainment was held January 20th, at which about seventy-five dollars was realized. This has been devoted to the printing and forwarding to all American Consuls of Mr. Ravndal's most excellent address, made at the meeting for the organization of the chapter, together with a personal letter urging our other Consuls to form chapters in their respective posts wherever any other Americans are residents. We quote a portion of Consul General Ravndal's interesting address, and desire to extend to him and his fellow-members of the Beirut chapter our heartiest thanks and congratulations on the good work they have accomplished.

"We want to assist in this work, at least to the extent of becoming members of the American National Red Cross.

"There are few opportunities for us out here, so far removed from our homeland, to prove—by action which speaks louder than words—our love of country, our devoted allegiance to the United States.

"We pay no taxes for the support of our Government which protects us. Other foreigners residing here have their varied civil obligations. We do not even pay for registration. We seldom have occasion to offer hospitality to officers of the United States, whether civil or military or of the Navy, or otherwise to manifest our loyalty to our Government. Unfortunately, the Fourth of July comes around at a time in Beirut when the heat is exceedingly trying and everybody is in the mountains or hurrying to finish school examinations, etc., in order to get away to the mountains. The consequence is that our national holiday is unavoidably more or less neglected.

"And, for these and other reasons, many of us feel that while there are all sorts of claims upon our time and our vitality and our purse—although the latter often is rather slim—in support of Syrians and Armenians and religious, educational, or charitable institutions for their benefit—we would fain reserve to ourselves and to our children at least one channel through which we might be in vital touch and communion with our own nation and strengthen the arm of our Government.

"To my mind, no nobler, nor more beautiful and inspiring nor more appropriate medium exists than the American National Red Cross. Let, therefore, our devotion to the American National Red Cross be the outward sign and manifestation of our true and faithful allegiance to our Government."

THE STORY OF THE RED CROSS—VI

AMID these scenes of desolation the efforts of the people and gratitude of the wounded gave birth in Dunant's mind to the idea that the service of a devoted, trained, and systematized permanent voluntary organization with its hospitable equipment, under complete neutrality, would prove of incalculable value in the wars of the future. He believed that this result could be easily accomplished if the nations by a special treaty would adopt the same emblem for recognition—the same sacred standard to protect all sick and wounded.

In 1859 each nation possessed for the military hospitals a particular flag, but its colors were nearly always unknown to the enemy, so that ambulances with the wounded were captured and the surgeons who were caring for the sick were killed or made prisoners. In this conception of Dunant lies the origin of the white flag bearing the Red Cross emblem, now adopted by nearly every country of the world, and which has become the universal symbol of the most sublime of charities. Out of the horrors of war grew this humanitarian institution. Neither antiquity nor the middle ages conceived this idea. It was the battle of Solferino, the field of blood, the charnal house of Castiglione, which gave birth to the thought that resulted in the treaty of Geneva. "The international flag of humanity, the symbol of the suppression of all frontiers by charity," as was said by the Duke of Montesquiou-Fezensac, first President of the French Red Cross, "carries in its folds the precious seed of love for one's neighbor without distinction of race or creed." The old spirit of humanitarian chivalry again expands throughout the world.

On Marshal McMahon's advice, Dunant saw Napoleon III, whose interest he aroused so that the following order was issued:

"The surgeons of the Austrian Army made prisoners while attending the wounded will be immediately liberated at their request and without conditions. Those who attended the battle of Solferino are to be first returned to Austria."

From this moment Napoleon III took an active interest in Dunant's projects and declared himself in favor of the neutrality of the wounded, hospital formations, and their personnel.

It was in the salons of the venerable Countess Veni, President of the Milan Committee for aid to the wounded, and in the presence of many other noble women, among them Countess Julia Taverna, aunt of Count Taverna, now president of the Italian Red Cross, that the first permanent committee was planned.

This work of the Milanese women was Dunant's first encouragement and determined him to persevere in his humanitarian ideas. On his return to Geneva he wrote "Un Souvenir de Solferino," a pamphlet which has been translated into many languages.

Of this little work it has been said: "There, in a few pages, stands revealed the frightful reality of war—the horrors of these vast butcheries." It was like an electric shock. All Europe shuddered. This story touching in its simplicity was a veritable picture of one of the most bloody battlefields. From each page arose a cry of agony, and yet General Trochu declared: "All that M. Dunant has said is absolutely true—*it even falls short of the whole truth.*"

Victor Hugo, after reading it, wrote to its author: "You have armed humanity and you have served liberty."

NOTES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

In connection with Mr. Joseph C. Logan's interesting report on the Key West storm relief in the January BULLETIN, we regret the failure to give credit to our institutional member, the associated charities of Atlanta, of which Mr. Logan is the active head, for the excellent work he accomplished there, and the Central Committee desires to express to this association its sincere appreciation of its assistance in this relief work.

The last of January a serious mine disaster occurred at Primero, Colo. An inquiry was immediately telegraphed the Governor of the State to know if the Red Cross could be of assistance, to which Governor Shafroth replied: "Thanks. No. The company is well prepared for this emergency."

A few days later another mine disaster occurred near Drakesboro, Ky., and a like inquiry was made. The Governor's secretary replied: "Governor Willson sincerely thanks you and your association for proffered assistance at Drakesboro. All men are out of mine. Learn after communicating with officials 'Bay State' that everything possible is being done." As later statements from Drakesboro report a number of destitute widows and children, the Red Cross may render assistance.

Meetings of the National Relief Board, War Relief Board, and of the Committee on Red Cross Nursing have been held to discuss the work of their respective bodies.

An organizing meeting of the International Relief Board was held February 5, at which the question of Paris Flood Relief was considered.

CANAL ZONE.

"During its first organization year the Canal Zone Branch of the American National Red Cross had a membership which comprised 20 per cent of the American population on the Isthmus, a larger proportion of members to the population than in any community in the United States. Many of the people who have left the Canal Zone have shown their preference for the local organization by renewing their membership here."—*Canal Record.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia Chapter has arranged and carried on a private class for women in first aid, with a membership of over forty. The lectures have been given by Dr. Sofie Nordhoff-Jung, assisted by Dr. Louise Taylor Jones. It is the purpose of the chapter to organize a popular first-aid course for women. The price for the course of five lectures is to be one dollar. The Federation of Women's Clubs of the District has also arranged for a class in first aid under the auspices of the Red Cross. The members of this class expect to take examinations at its termination. Those who pass will receive the Red Cross first-aid diploma.

The District Chapter has presented to the Land Office in the Department of the Interior a cabinet with an equipment of first-aid supplies to be used in case of accidents in that department.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Amesbury Red Cross sent out 4,700 pin balls to be made and organized "Pin-Ball Day" to raise funds for their anti-tuberculosis work at the time of their Agricultural Fair. Automobiles and carriages were decorated with placards and flags, with the pin balls on sale and a booth for their sale established at the fair. The receipts were $570.00 and expenses $2.00. Part of this fund is to be used toward the support of an Amesbury tuberculous patient at the Rutland Sanitarium.

NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE WORK DONE BY THE RED CROSS IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE COMMITTTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE OF THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Organization, composed of Miss Jane F. Tuckerman, Mrs. John W. Brannan, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, Miss Jane A. Delano, Miss Mary E. Gladwin, Dr. Charles G. Miller, Mr. George Blumenthal, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Edmund P. Rogers, herewith presents a summary of the emergency relief work done by the Red Cross, in cooperation with the Committee on Public Health and Convenience during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, which we hope will establish a precedent for Red Cross relief work.

In the early spring the president of the New York County subdivision, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, had an interview with Commissioner Dr. Eugene H. Porter, chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Convenience, who accepted the offer of the Red Cross to furnish nursing and first-aid service for the celebration, the Hudson-Fulton committee to provide physicians and stations.

Late in August the Hudson-Fulton committee finding it impossible to secure physicians and an adequate number of stations, the Red Cross undertook this work.

A medical committee was formed consisting of:

Dr. Charles G. Miller, chairman; Dr. George E. Brewer, Dr. Samuel Lambert, Dr. John W. Brannan, Dr. W. H. Bishop, Dr. Livingston Farrand.

Through their efforts and the cooperation of the superintendents of the various hospitals of the city, a large number of competent and enthusiastic physicians volunteered for the relief work. Over two hundred nurses gave their service, thus making a splendid Red Cross service ready in case of need.

Through the courtesy of Major General Wood, seven fully equipped army tents were secured, and the kindness of other friends made it possible to equip seven other stations along the line of march, making fifteen in all.

The stations were situated as follows:

TENT I—110th street, west, with doctors and nurses from Mount Sinai Hospital. Mount Sinai ambulance given.

Substation—Ninety-sixth street and Central Park, west, Scotch Presbyterian Church; nurses from St. Luke's Hospital; volunteer physicians.

TENT II—Seventy-eighth street and Manhattan Park; New York City Hospital doctors and nurses.

Substation, Sixty-fifth street and Central Park, west, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church; New York City Hospital nurses; volunteer physicians.

TENT III—Fifty-ninth street and Columbus Circle, in side park; doctors and nurses from Bellevue Hospital.

TENT IV—Fifty-eighth street and Plaza; Presbyterian Hospital nurses and doctors.

Substation—Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, tower room in St. Thomas' Church; Roosevelt Hospital nurses and volunteer physicians; also Roosevelt ambulance.

Substation—Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas; Flower Hospital nurses; volunteer physicians; Flower Hospital ambulance.

TENT V—Forty-second street, in Bryant Square; doctors and nurses and automobile from German Hospital.

Substation—Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, brick Presbyterian Church; Belleveue Hospital nurses and doctors.

Substation—Thirty-fourth street, New York Cooperative Society, room under Knickerbocker Trust Company, kindly loaned by Mr. Arthur Hahlo.

Substation—Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, Marble Collegiate Church; New York Hospital nurses and doctors.

TENT VI—Twenty-third street and Madison Square; Laura Franklin Hospital doctors and nurses.

Substation—Twelfth street and Fifth avenue, First Presbyterian Church; Post-graduate Hospital nurses and doctors.

TENT VII—Washington Square; Metropolitan nurses, with Metropolitan Hospital ambulance.

Inspection was made of all the stations every day by a Red Cross member; by Dr. Miller, the chairman of the medical committee; by Dr. Frederick Coerre; by Miss Jane A. Delano, chief of the army nurses, who was sent from Washington for this purpose, and by Miss Mary E. Gladwin, chairman of the committee on nurses.

The First Legion of Brooklyn furnished from twenty to thirty men on the day of each procession. These first-aid volunteers, under the supervision of Dr. Joseph Ferguson and Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, were stationed with stretchers in squads at the most congested points along the line of march and did much good service.

Over 500 cases were treated at these various stations, which were kept open on—

Tuesday, September 28th, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Thursday, September 30th, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Saturday, October 2d, from 9 A. M. to midnight.

At 110th street, on Cathedral Parkway, the tent was also kept open on Friday, October 1st.

Fortunately, owing largely to most efficient police regulations, no disaster of any moment occurred to test the efficiency of our preparation, but had it come, it would have found us ready for immediate active cooperation with the police and city authorities.

The cases treated were principally syncope, exhaustion, slight wounds, injuries, etc.

The committee feels that this relief work has given the public a better understanding and an added respect for the great principle for which the Red Cross stands. Its presence in so many parts of our crowded city undoubtedly did much in arresting panic and creating confidence in the public safety.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR BLODGETT,

Acting Chairman of the Committee on Organization.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF GENEVA.

The international jury for the award of the Empress Augusta Fund has decided to distribute the accumulated income of three years as follows:

1. $600.00 to the Swedish Central Committee for the purchase of a transportable Roentgen apparatus to be used in time of peace for operations and the instruction of its nursing personnel and in war to be attached to one of the hospital formations organized by the society.

2. $960.00 to the Women's Society of the Baden Red Cross toward the building of a convalescent or rest home for its nurses.

3. $600.00 to the Women's Society of the Bohemian Red Cross toward a sanatarium it maintains at Prague.

It is probable that the next International Red Cross Conference may decide that it will be preferable to devote the revenues of this fund to some general work profitable to the Red Cross of all countries rather than to the interest of some local beneficiaries.

BAVARIA.

The annual report of this society shows its receipts for 1908 to have been $43,274 and expenditures $31,764. Its total funds amount to $327,181. The relief columns number 146, with 274 surgeons, 7,519 active members, and 22,482 passive members. The members are trained in first aid and the nursing of the sick. The personnel receives annually designation for their respective duty in case of mobilization.

This society rendered aid after the Italian earthquake and the floods in northern Bavaria.

FRANCE.

The French Red Cross immediately mobilized for active work in Provence after the earthquake last June. The syndicate of the French press contributed to the Red Cross $5,000 for the relief of the South, and received besides $7,640. Part of these funds were devoted to the construction of barracks for the homeless families. "The Red Cross has eloquently demonstrated in a way to convince even the most obdurate and refractory persons of the humanitarian utility of its work, and has again made itself known and loved in its accomplishment of its charitable and beneficent mission in time of peace."

On the celebration, October 18, 1909, of the eightieth birthday of the Marquis de Vogue, president of the French Red Cross, the central committee presented him with a statuette representing a crusader bearing the device "credo." Vicompte de Valence accompanied the gift with a paraphrase of the device, which applies so well to the career of faith and devotion of the Marquis de Vogue. A letter of congratulation was also sent M. de Vogue by the International Committee of Geneva.

The American Red Cross offers its homage and esteem to M. de Vogue and its congratulations to the sister society on retaining at its head so devoted, loyal, and efficient a president. The Marquis de Vogue is a member of the Academy, a retired Ambassador, and a remarkable archeologist, but above all a philanthropist of the noblest type.

GERMANY.

The annual meeting of the Association of Red Cross Establishments for the nursing of the sick was held in October. The purpose of this association, organized in 1894, is the training of nurses, or, as they are called in Germany,

Red Cross Sisters. By virtue of the law of 1902 these sisters are permitted to wear the Red Cross. There are now 3,288 sisters, 437 probationers, and 137 students, besides 244 auxiliary sisters and 2,498 assistants. The establishments of the association possess 3,312 beds, and their property amounts to about $4,500,000 in value.

One of the glories of the German Red Cross is the part it has taken and is taking in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. The credit of this vast organization it has created is due largely to Baron Knesebeck, president of the central committee, and Prof. Dr. Pannwitz, the secretary of the anti-tuberculosis department.

The society has a large sanitarium at Grabowsee for adults, which has cared for over 10,000 patients, and at Hohenlychen for children, with the Cecilien-heim annex for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and joints; a school for the instruction of nurses for tuberculosis, near Berlin six-day camps and two near Frankfort, an agricultural colony, more than a thousand workingmen's gardens in the suburbs of Berlin, vacation colonies, a large corps of visiting Red Cross nursing sisters, committees for aiding the families and for securing proper work for the convalescents, at Swinemunde on the Baltic a sanatorium for the women and children of non-commissioned officers, sanatoria at Vogelsang, Oberkaufungen, and Sophie, a children's hospital near Charlottenburg, which has also an out-door school, a diet kitchen, dispensaries, and bureaux of assistance.

Probably the most valuable part of the vast organization is the large corps of nursing sisters. So valuable in the struggle against this terrible malady are these nurses that the great workingmen insurance companies have made large contributions to the Red Cross for their maintenance. In Germany, within the last thirty years, the mortality from tuberculosis has dropped from thirty-six to sixteen deaths a year to each 10,000 inhabitants. Dr. Ferriere in his resume of this work in the *International Bulletin*, says:

"The organization of the German Red Cross in adopting as its principal task in time of peace the struggle against tuberculosis has been well inspired, and has given proof of powerful vitality, affirming the genius for organization characteristic of the German nation."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Frederick Treves is president of the British Red Cross and Mr. Frank Hastings secretary. The Right Honorable Lord Rothschild is president of its Bureau of Council, the Right Honorable Viscount Knulsford, Viscount Esher, Major General Lord Cheylesmore, and A. K. Loyd the vice presidents.

ITALY.

"Italy Grateful for U. S. Aid.

"In acknowledgment of the generous action of the American Congress and nation in coming to the prompt assistance of the Messina earthquake sufferers, the government of Italy, through its Ambassador in Washington, has decided to present to the Library of Congress a copy of each engraving mentioned in 'The Catalogue of the Best Prints and Engravings Existing in the Royal Copper Plate Collection.' This collection is said to be one of the finest of its kind in the world. The State Department has informed the Ambassador that the United States sincerely appreciates this courteous action of the Italian government."

"RACCONIGI, September 1st, 1909.

"MONSIEUR LE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

"With all possible haste I presented to the Queen, my august sovereign, the sum of forty thousand lire that Commander Belknap was good enough to desire that she should receive through your kind mediation in the name of the American Red Cross for the sufferers from the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria.

"Her Majesty, who was already deeply touched by the splendid proof of fellow-feeling given by your country on this sad occasion, has deigned to give a favorable welcome to this generous offering also, and has charged me to beg you to be good enough to express to the aforesaid philanthropic institution her very sincere thanks for the new manifestation of profound sympathy toward Italy.

"Happy in communicating these sentiments of Her Majesty, I seize the opportunity very willingly to repeat to you, Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires, the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

"THE MINISTER OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN HOUSEHOLD.

(Signed) "E. PONZIO VABLIA.

"Mr. John Work Garrett,

"Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America."

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Red Cross has undertaken to build a school for trained nurses. The municipality of Lisbon has presented to the society the necessary land and an avenue, now to be called the Avenue of the Red Cross. The cost of the building will be $60,000.

SPAIN.

The Barcelona Red Cross makes an interesting report of the relief work rendered during the riots in that city last July. Its services were varied, including the transportation of the dead from the hospitals to the cemeteries, which was accomplished with safety under the protection of the Red Cross flag.

A deplorable fact was the abuse of the emblem, respected by nations in regular warfare. In this case of riot and insurrection the brassard was displayed by some of the rioters while committing acts of vengeance, violence, and horror.

During the campaign in Morocco the Spanish Red Cross was active in providing a field hospital with its personnel; contributions of materials and supplies were also collected and forwarded.

SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland a week of exercises by the relief columns of nine different cities took place from August 29th to September 5th. The new wheel stretchers were tried during these exercises with the car for their transportation. This car, emptied of the stretchers, contained places for twenty wounded persons.

Lectures, with lantern slides to illustrate the work of the Red Cross, have lately been given in different parts of the country, and the children in the schools have been instructed as to the role of the Red Cross.

The Prudential

Total Payments to Policy-holders since organization, plus amount held at interest to their credit, over	360 Million Dollars
Additional Payments to Policy-holders and other concessions not stipulated in original contracts, made voluntarily to holders of old policies in the past 20 years, have cost over - - -	13 Million Dollars
Extra Life Insurance voluntarily added to Industrial Policies in force, over - - - -	24 Million Dollars

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JOHN F. DRYDEN, President **Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.**

American Red Cross Membership

ANY man, woman or child who desires to become a member of the American Red Red Cross may do so by filling in one of the Application Blanks at the bottom of this page and forwarding it, with the dues, to the AMERICAN RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The membership fee of $1.00 includes subscription to the quarterly Red Cross BULLETIN.

Application for Membership

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Date.....

I hereby signify my desire to become a member of the American Red Cross. One dollar for membership dues and subscription to the BULLETIN is enclosed herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

Application for Membership

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Date.....

I hereby signify my desire to become a member of the American Red Cross. One dollar for membership dues and subscription to the BULLETIN is enclosed herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

The Starner-Copeland Co.
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